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Colonial Kitchen in Memorial Continental Hall



THIS QUIANT KITCHEN WAS THE GIFT OF OKLAHOMA AS ITS STATE ROOM. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SPOTS IN THE BUILDING AND ITS QUIANT ACCESSORIES REMIND ONE OF THE DAYS OF OUR FOREFATHERS. THE D. A. R. MUSEUM IS FEATURING THE COLONIAL KITCHEN DURING NOVEMBER. A TALK ON HOUSEKEEPING IN EARLY DAYS WILL BE GIVEN EACH THURSDAY IN THAT MONTH



The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

"THE American government grew from American hearts. It is a government that has grown from the mental energy and heart throbs of a liberty-loving people."

These sentiments came to my notice yesterday. They seem to carry with them all the tenderness and love of a happy people, and it made me feel that we must—one and all—stand beside that government to preserve it for those who will follow after us.

What can we do to achieve this result? Among many things which will naturally come into your minds are these: devotion to the safeguarding of the future of our children—care of their health, morals and education. Do all that women can do to eradicate questionable text books from the schools. This can and has been done in many cities. It should be done in every city where these books are used.

We can encourage and support those organizations which will train our children in true patriotism and good citizenship, and above all else, can give the children religious instruction at home and in Sunday Schools. We must be loving examples of what we know these boys and girls should become.

Study the characters of the men who aspire to lead us and exercise our right of franchise. Woman's influence is far reaching, and when we know that an undesirable man is running for office, we can do our part in placing one in that position who is honorable and will have the welfare of the neighborhood at heart.

Women in America today are preparing themselves for every possible emergency by studying practical means of defense, acquiring knowledge of nursing, cooking, sewing, telegraphy, stenography and languages. With the regular helpful services of men depleted, the aid of women in business and trades will be imperative. Those who cannot do these things may exert their influence in bringing courage and cheer to the shut-ins and those less fortunate than themselves.

When we consider the comforts and opportunities open to our children, our hearts

are torn with sympathy and sadness for those children across the seas who are cold, hungry, frightened, and often wounded and killed in those terrible raids.

It was my privilege to hear ex-Governor Allen of Kansas speak for Save the Children Federation, a society which is caring for children in America as well as for those in Great Britain. Governor Allen told of the air raid shelters for children which are now established for the protection of future men and women—the little ones in England. English women are serving in munition factories and cannot take care of their children—in fact, may go to see them only once a week or so.

Where will the children go? To the air shelters where a nurse is in charge of fifty or sixty children. Think of staying in such places without a glimpse of the sky and grass or water. Still how thankful we are for this provision for their safety. Let us pray without ceasing that these calamities come not to American mothers and children.

There will always be a tomorrow when the sorrows and mistakes of today may be forgotten and forgiven, and the greater the forgiveness of today, the greater the happiness of a tomorrow.

Tolerance and kindness are the essence of happiness and Christian living. These qualities the women of the days of 1776 possessed to a marked degree and in the lives of our Founders they predominated. We will be wise indeed if we continue to observe and develop these fine qualities of American womanhood.

Our Liberty, our Freedom depend upon American integrity and devotion to ideals and traditions for which our ancestors gave their lives. Let us hold fast to this faith in God and our America and never fail in gratitude for the blessings of past and present Thanksgiving days.

Faithfully
Helen R. Buck

Early American Fashions

By PATTIE ELLICOTT

IN this day, when the thoughts of liberty-loving people turn towards victory against powers of evil unleashed in the world, let us turn our thoughts to the early days of the Republic when men and women were able to enjoy the peace "our victory won."

A sartorial parallel may be found in a study of today's fashions and those of the then new Republic.

Today's fashion trends recall the early history of costume in this country. Both are symbols of the endurance of American thought and adaptability to circumstances.

The woman of today likes to turn from her work for home and country and don party clothes just as the fair matrons and maidens and men and youths and the older people wore their becoming and, when possible, elegant clothes befitting their positions as fortunate citizens of a new nation with such a glorious future.

Today we citizens of the United States, the most fortunate people in the world's history, living as we do in realization of that glorious future, like to live up to our positions and present to our fellow Americans and the world an appearance that will command respect.

George Washington Liked Fine Raiment

George Washington himself, quite frankly fond of fine raiment all his life, accepted the days that demanded plain and less luxurious attire with patriotic philosophy. He must have looked with interest at some of the new "hair dos" and striking fashion features donned by the women of the new Republic—the Republic they had done their share in creating and without doubt had a right to a share in celebrating.

Some women did present "a fine appearance" and even had such things as brocade dresses and handsome wraps during the Revolutionary War and the lean days immediately afterwards. In those days last season's clothes were never given to the ragman or the rummage sale. They suffered from lack of many small things,

such as pins, even thorns from the shrubs and trees were used as substitutes.

Something that parallels the present hour's fear over a silk stocking shortage bothered the ladies of Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days. It was a feared shortage of gauze material, an indispensable material for caps and bonnets, aprons, neckwear, and above all, the many ruffled petticoat. The shortage was real and the woman with a supply of gauze on hand was envied by her sisters.

Marie Antoinette Originated Fashion Trend

The high headdresses adopted by many women from the coiffeur originated by Marie Antoinette was impossible to create without gauze.

Elaborate head dresses were constructed of alternating locks of hair and strips of gauze, surmounted by all kinds of caps and ornaments.

The turbans of the hour were made of long sashes of gauze twisted about the head at the wearer's fancy. While these turbans were made of many materials such as used for similar headgear today the gauze ones were the favorites.

The delicate ones of gauze were, without doubt, the dearest wish and possession of women in the early days of the Republic. Their very delicacy perhaps accounts for the fact that the turbans in the treasure chests of many families are not made of gauze but of more durable and handsomer material. Mistress Dolly Madison's devotion to the turban as a head dress is matter of sartorial history. She usually wore those made of richer material than gauze. The turban was her favorite to the end of her long life.

"Whisks" Favorite Fashion Note

A great similarity in the lighter touches at the throat and neckline described by some of our foremothers so aptly as "whisks" can be seen in such costume accessories of today as well as the early days of the Republic. Many of the "whisks" of fine lawns and lace were as they are today of many varieties and shapes.

When the modern woman fares forth on this Thanksgiving Day, 1941, she will have much in common in respect to neckwear, with the women of the early Republic and also with those demure Puritan maidens who loved to wear collars and kerchiefs, surplices, fichus and other touches of white about their necks.

Hats Were Whimsical

In the matter of hats women of Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary days seem to have been as whimsical and changeable as they are today.

The turban, the hood and bonnet seems to have weathered all changes in wardrobes. One after another came the vogues for "hat chaps," close shapes, large bonnets and "pouf" hats (very much like the confections women wear today) black gauze hats without crowns such as we see in colors in bridesmaids' hats today.

The varied modes of women's headdress varied from the natural effects of the young girls and even some of the leading women of fashion, frizzled effects, high head dresses, becurled heads and even wigs. The variety of bonnets and mob caps and pinners of gauze and lace and fine materials ranged from enormous ones, to smaller and more becoming ones, some hiding the head dress entirely and some being an integral part of it. All a part of the caprices of Dame Fashion then as now.

Under various names, too, has fashion given us the fichu as we know it in modern times. In the fashion pages of this nation we have had every variety from the crossed kerchief of the Quakeress to the softly alluring ones of lace and fine materials which have been important parts of fashion edicts in many national epochs.

The "sacques" which a hundred and fifty more or less years ago were really elegant formal gowns of heavy silks and brocades richly embellished, bore a striking resemblance to the formal gowns of today with their full all enveloping skirts and their distinction derived from the richness of material.

Long before the French Empire was proclaimed in 1804 the women of fashion of the new Republic in New York, in Philadelphia and in Washington, Virginia and Maryland and New England had adopted the extremely high-waisted dress which has



MRS. SAMUEL BLODGETT



MRS. JOHN JAY



MRS. JAMES MADISON



MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON

come to be associated with the French Empire.

Dolly Madison Loved Clothes

Even very young portraits of Dolly Madison show her in a dress of soft material made with this extremely short waisted effect and the type of skirt that went with it. The bodices were often cut low, so low, in fact, that in this modern age that accepts swim suits of the briefest design Mrs. Grundy might raise one eyebrow, if one were worn by a woman of today. The sleeves were elbow length and with ruffles of lace or fine material. Often the neck was finished with tuckers of fine lace or material or a "modesty piece."

Mrs. John Jay, whom history tells us was the belle of little Old New York in the early days of this nation, did not always wear extreme empire styles. However she had the waistlines of her rich dresses or her softly feminine ones cut just above the normal waistline.

She liked ruffles about her face, sometimes of lace or soft "falls" of the dress material. She departed, too, from turban and bonnet effects of head gear and liked the brimmed hats preferred by women of fashion. She set the style of a straw hat with a brim softly draped and tied under her chin in a bow with a matching "kerchief."

This beautiful woman is described as having had a regal face and figure. She must have looked at her best in a gown of stiff brocade with white stripes alternating with purplish ones, the richness of the material saving it from being too garish. Mrs. Jay wore her curly hair in what would be termed a shoulder length hair cut today.

The Watteau pleated backs of sacques were cut low in the front and often opened over a petticoat as handsome and beautiful as the dress. Such petticoats we notice in paintings of Martha Washington. There was a ruff or lace or "modesty piece" of lace or fine material in the low neckline of these gowns.

Many women preferred the Levite, a kind of gown which doubtless drew its inspiration from the robe of a priest, with an additional train and a wide sash tied at the side. The polonese, a loose ruffled type of gown, also stressed the petticoat feature. The elbow sleeves had lace elbow ruffles as a rule.

Portraits of many conservative ladies of the period of the new Republic show them with their hair loosely flowing in curls held in place by bands, gowned in softly draped bodices with elbow sleeves with ruffles of lace or fine material, soft neck trimming and full sweeping skirts without trains.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Was Agreeable

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, who was Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Schuyler, was well known in government circles "as the most agreeable woman in town." She presented an elegant appearance quite in keeping with the mode.

To have her portrait painted by Earl in 1781 Mrs. Hamilton wore much the same type of gown she wore in the first days of the government.

It was of rustling silk with a soft lace trimmed fichu about the neckline and cuffs of the same material on her long sleeves. She had tied a coquettish bow of narrow ribbon about her throat and her hair was dressed high in the fashion of the day, brushed straight and high from the face and allowed to fall in loose curls over her shoulders. Her cowl-like scarf of gauze or other filmy material was worn like a frame, well back on her head. Her bodice was low and pointed and her skirt full.

Nelly Custis Simple of Taste

When Gilbert Stuart painted Nellie Custis, as Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, he depicted the beloved step-grandchild of George Washington in all her native simplicity. While she wore a handsome dress of rich material and had fine lace edging the ruffles of soft material about the low-crossed neckline of her bodice and on the elbow sleeves, there was no extreme modishness to her dress.

Nellie Custis wore her hair knotted loosely on top of her head with curls escaping about her forehead and ears and the nape of her neck. This mode of dress and hair dress was adopted by many a young girl and bride of those days.

Gilbert Stuart also has given us a fashion plate that might have stepped right out of one of our 1941 fashion magazines as well as one of his greatest portraits in that of Mrs. Samuel Blodgett, who wore her curling hair simply brushed back and falling in curls about her shoulders.



MRS. CHARLES CARROLL, JR.



MRS. THOMAS M. RANDOLPH



MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS



MRS. THEODORE SEDGWICK

The head dress was surmounted with a soft turban tied under the chin with a scarf. This turban which looked so like the form-fitting ones so popular with younger women today, was doubtless made of the much desired gauze.

Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, who was described at the first levee held in Philadelphia after it became the Capital of the nation as combining the "finest graces of a New England matron with a charming face and a manner of refinement and elegance," is particularly interesting for the type of cap she wore, with her bodice of rare old lace and full skirt.

Mrs. Charles Carroll, Jr., who had been Miss Harriet Chew of Philadelphia, also shone in the government circles of Philadelphia when it was the nation's Capital. She was a great favorite with George Washington. She had curls and waves of bright hair which fell to her waist.

Martha Jefferson Randolph, wife of Thomas M. Randolph and daughter of Thomas Jefferson, was an attractive young matron in the early days of the Republic. She took a more active part in society than she did in the days when her father was the third president of the United States and she and her sister, Mrs. Eppes, were his hostesses. Mrs. Randolph was a handsome young woman with her hair parted in the middle and falling in curls over her forehead; part of the back hair was in a soft coil on the top of her head and the rest fell about her shoulders. She sat for Thomas Sully in a dress of brocade silk made with pointed bodice fastened with bow knots and with the low neckline edged with fine embroidered mull as well as the deep ruffled cuffs. Her skirt was gathered and full.

Martha Washington Wore Caps

The portrait of Martha Washington in her youth by Woolsten is one of the few portraits of the first First Lady that shows her without a cap of some kind.

She was given to wearing caps with high gathered crowns and a lace fall like the one worn with her gown of salmon colored silk in the division of costumes of First Ladies in the New National Museum. The costume of Mrs. John Adams in this same collection is also important as a style trend of the time when the national capital

was established permanently in Washington.

This was heavy Canton crepe and was made with a plain gathered skirt just escaping the floor all around. It had a plain waist with sleeves to the wrist and a deep collar of lace with a jabot like fall in the front.

Mrs. Monroe Stately of Mein

Those who visit Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her sitting room on the second floor of the White House often called the Monroe room, because Mrs. Monroe used to receive her guests there, are very much interested in the portrait of Mrs. Monroe that hangs there.

We all know that she was a stately woman and gave much thought to etiquette and dress at the White House.

She is painted in a velvet dress with an extremely low neckline and with a deep band of ermine forming the sleeves. Somehow we miss the piquant sprightliness that Dolly Madison achieved in a close fitting turban with a few curls escaping from under it. Mrs. Monroe wore much the same kind of head dress but only succeeded in looking severe. Sometimes she dressed her hair high with feathers probably much more becoming to her than the head dress in the White House portrait.

From the days that the pilgrims first landed on the shores of New England and settlers came to Virginia the question of

men's clothing had been a mooted one in the new country.

The doublet and hose of Tudor days had disappeared for the more practical knee breeches and stockings.

But men change their mode of dress slowly even in a new nation. These "small clothes" were the accepted wearing apparel for a gentleman until the battle of trousers became an important one in the 18th century. By the time James Monroe came to the presidency in 1817 the pantaloons had about blotted out the small clothes and Thomas Jefferson had discarded his knee breeches and shoe buckles for flapping pantaloons.

James Monroe was of the old school of his time, and decided that small clothes were the garb of a gentleman and he continued to wear them until he became the very last public official to do so. He was still wearing small clothes at the time of his death.

Leaders of those early days, among them good Dr. Benjamin Franklin, worried at the trends towards fashion consciousness and spending money for clothes that then prevailed the land.

But as we look back through the pages of history we cannot but feel that we owe something of a debt to those "ladies and gentlemen" who established high standards of living, manners and appearance in those formative years.

The Statue of Liberty

BY ELIZABETH HAWLEY TOWNER

*Baffled she waits beneath the sombre stars,
Amid unnumbered altars which her hand,
Holding the gracious torch, has touched
with fire.*

*The sumptuous figure once so ardent, seems
In the great flooded light aloof and cold.*

*The gorgeous gesture that the Old World
knew,*

*Seems in a manner veiled, inscrutable,
As might a fountain goddess, overnight,
Change to a strange and silent thing of ice.
Old memories seem vain to lift the brow's
Sad brooding on a world bewitched and
mad.*

*The gifts that once flowed richly from her
hand,*

*Justice and truth, the proven rights of man,
Alike seem meaningless, disprized and stale,
Their worth an airy legend of the past.*

*Oh, while she is still is ours to honor, let
The light be freshly kindled in her eyes!*

*Forbid that all her priceless cherished
dreams*

*Be torn from out her heart and idly strewn
To the bleak winds of fear and doubt, per-
chance*

To the vast screaming hurricanes of war!

Treasures In Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON

HOUSEKEEPING in Colonial Days was a very different proposition from what it is today.

Most of our forefathers and mothers were not well-to-do, far from it. Their existence was a very difficult one, in which each member of the family had a special function.

That home may have had only two rooms. Everything was centered about the hearth, the source of heat and light, and the place where all meals were cooked. The fireplaces and chimneys were large. One could often stand within the embrasure of a fireplace and sometimes they were wide enough for seats to be placed within at the sides.

Originally the kettles and pots hung on their pot hooks and trammels from lug poles, of green wood, stretched high across the back of the opening. When these became charred often there were fatal accidents when a pot of hot soup gave way and scalded a child on the hearth. The development of the swinging iron crane was a great improvement.

In Memorial Continental Hall in Washington there is a Colonial Kitchen, Oklahoma's state room, built to represent the cozy room which was truly a "living" room. Sometimes one corner held a large bed for the parents with a trundle underneath for the youngest. Spinning and weaving may have been done here. In winter the men did their whittling and fashioning of wooden implements in this warm room and on Saturday nights baths were taken before the fire.

The innumerable tasks involved in cooking were much more burdensome than today. Think of the constant leaning over to tend one's pots. The weight of the iron pot even empty, is something to conjure with. Many things were cooked in the ashes on the hearth.

But there were many other phases of housekeeping different from what we now know, sweeping, for instance. This was done with a home-made besom. A man of the family may have fashioned it of birch by slivering one end and reversing the

shredded part and tying it down, or it may have been bought from an itinerant peddler. A floor was not carpeted in those days. It may have been of puncheons—great hand-hewn, squared logs. Perhaps the housewife preferred to sand her floor. Each morning she would lay it anew with a pattern in the sand. In many frontier cabins, the bare earth served as floor, and the hunter's bear skins helped to make it comfortable.

A Saturday task for girls was scouring the pewter. Before the Revolution, ceramic dishes were little used. One's meals were eaten from wooden or pewter dishes. To keep this metal ware bright, scouring rush, also known as common horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), a plant bearing a quantity of silica in its stem, was found a good abrasive. The family was very proud of its shining chargers, plates, beakers, basins and tankards displayed on the open dresser.

During November the Museum is pleased to feature the Colonial Kitchen. On Tuesdays at 11 a. m. a talk on housekeeping in early days is given in costume.



To Helen

*Helen, thy beauty is to me
Like those Nicean barks of yore
That gently, o'er a perfumed sea,
The weary, wayworn wanderer bore
To his own native shore.*

*On desperate seas long wont to roam,
Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face,
Thy naiad airs have brought me home
To the glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome.*

*Lo! in yon brilliant window-niche
How statue-like I see thee stand,
The agate lamp within thy hand!
Ah, Psyche, from the regions which
Are Holy Land!*

—EDGAR ALLAN POE.

November Activities of the President General

NOV.

1. New York State Junior Assembly, Monday Afternoon Club, Binghamton. Meeting at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon at 1 p. m.
2. Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
3. Tennessee State Conference, Noel Hotel, Nashville.
Tennessee State Officers' Club dinner, Hotel Noel, 6 p. m.
4. Tennessee State Conference.
5. Baxter luncheon and dedication of Health House, 1 until 3:30 p. m., when Tennessee Conference adjourns.
6. Manhattan Chapter (N.Y.) Regents' Day luncheon at Park Lane Hotel. Mrs. Thomas B. Lowerre, Regent.
7. Ex-Regents' Association, N. Y. State D. A. R. Luncheon at Hotel McAlpin.
3:30—Organization meeting of new chapter at home of Mrs. Wm. C. Allen, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Mrs. Mildred S. Ingram, Organizing Regent.
10. Abraham Clark Chapter meeting at Memorial Chapter House, Roselle Park, N. J. Mrs. Hugh B. Buxton, Regent.

NOV.

12. Larchmont Chapter (N. Y.) Birthday Party, 2 p. m. Mrs. John A. Wang, Regent.
13. Harvey Birch Chapter Birthday meeting at Scarsdale Woman's Club, Scarsdale, N. Y., 2 p. m. Mrs. Frank E. Everson, Regent.
14. Annual Conference and luncheon of National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York City.
Mrs. William Adams Brown of National Cathedral Association—Tea for Mrs. Pouch.
17. Mary Washington Colonial Chapter (N. Y.) luncheon. Mrs. Ray L. Erb, Regent.
18. Abraham Cole Chapter Regents' Day, Tottenville, N. Y. Miss Katherine B. Dodds, Regent.
19. Luncheon of New York State Society, Colonial Dames XVII Century.
29. Luncheon and meeting of Madam Brett Society, C. A. R., Beacon, N. Y. Mrs. Thomas J. Cunningham, Senior President.

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JOHN ALDEN AND PRISCILLA MULLINS

Half-Forgotten Romances of American History

Priscilla Mullins — John Alden

BY ELISABETH E. POE

But as he warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language, Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival, Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter, Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

—H. W. LONGFELLOW.

EVERY school child arrived at the dignity of fifth-grade work knows the romantic story of Priscilla and John Alden.

Yet only in bare outlines is this dramatic episode recited although it remains the most notable contribution of the Pilgrim to the collection of New World love stories, as it were.

There is an immediate reaction of austerity of cold, unimpassioned life in the word "Pilgrim."

This was not true. Under the drab coat of the Pilgrim beat a heart filled with the living fire of fidelity and constancy, of devotion to the ideal woman and longing for home life.

This longing for a good home was one of the underlying reasons for the Pilgrims leaving Holland and braving dangers overseas.

In fact, the very repression of Pilgrim lives, set apart as they were, to live to die, made their love episodes more intense. Under the gray skies of New York love blossomed in those pioneer days, just as it did beneath the smiling blue of fair Virginia, their neighbor to the south.

A striking feature of the Priscilla and John Alden story is that it presents the first instance of the triangle romance in American history.

It was an innocent triangle and self-sacrifice and abnegation featured it. But the eternal triangle element was there—two men and one woman, both of whom loved her dearly, but womanlike, she loved one only, and when, in his stupidity, the lucky man did not recognize her love she took her leap year advantage—1620—and told him so.

The perversity which guides a woman in love matters was evident in Priscilla Alden. John Alden was a stalwart youth, and made her a good husband. She saw heaven in his blue eyes, no doubt.

But for most women the valiant soldier of fortune, Captain Miles Standish, would have had more appeal.

Standish had had adventure in a dozen different countries and he was strangely akin to that other adventurer of America's beginnings, Captain John Smith.

A stout heart had Standish and he was fitted for the stern tasks that awaited those Pilgrim folk who sought on the stern New England coast "freedom to worship God."

Perhaps Priscilla feared that to such a man "Love would be a 'thing apart' while 'tis woman's whole existence."

There might have been a fear, too, that in years to come Miles Standish might wander away from staid home fires to Lady Adventure again.

John Alden was the stay-at-home type, civic minded and anxious to do the job at hand.

The Indians of Cape Cod gave Captain Miles Standish plenty of exercises for his broad sword and his blunderbusses. He found a new thrill of battle in the Massachusetts woods that quite recompensed him for the loss of participation in some of the wars that were raging in Europe at the time.

The Pilgrims, popular opinion to the contrary, were young men, not gray beards.

Only two of the whole Mayflower company were more than 50 years of age and only nine were more than 40.

Standish was 36 years old and Alden but 21.

There may be found another reason why John Alden was chosen by the sprightly Priscilla and Standish turned down by proxy. It was youth calling to youth in the case of Priscilla Mullins and John Alden. To the 17-year-old eyes of Priscilla Captain Standish was an "old man."

John Alden was of Priscilla Alden's own generation. May preferred to wed with May instead of with December.

Moreover John Alden offered Priscilla the flower of a first love; Miles Standish had sorrowed for the loss of his first wife, lovely Rose Standish, frail of body but great of heart, who succumbed with fifteen other women to the rigors of the first Plymouth winter, leaving no child to comfort her husband.

All that remains to the present time of Rose Standish is an embroidered lace cap treasured by a descendant.

Rose Standish's death was the first that took place after the landing of the Pilgrims. She died on January 29, 1621, or less than six weeks after the Pilgrims reached Plymouth.

The romantic figure of Captain Miles Standish looms large in the Pilgrim history. He was a man of parts, one of the most unique figures of all the Pilgrims.

A gentleman born, he was one of the Lancashire Standishes, the same family as that of John Standish, the quick-witted Englishman who was the first to wound Wat Tyler after he had been felled by the Lord Mayor of London during his attempt on the person of the King.

For this act of valor John Standish had been knighted and been given lands in reward. The family estate was Duxbury Hall, a fact that caused Captain Miles Standish to give the name Duxbury to the Massachusetts town he founded and which it bears today.

The family could boast of a long and illustrious line of ancestors. In the great controversy between the Catholics and the Protestants there was a division in the family, part adhering to the ancient faith and part accepting the Protestant religion. The Protestants were the Standishes of Duxbury Hall. The income from the property for that date was very large, some \$500,000 a year.

It is said that Miles Standish was the legal heir of all this property, and that by gross injustice he was deprived of it.

Recently a search was made of the records by the heirs of Miles Standish and it was found that he was the rightful heir of the property, but that the legal evidence had been fraudulently destroyed. Miles Standish was therefore compelled to seek his own fortune, and from various motives



HOUSE AT DUXBURY, MASS., BUILT BY JOHN ALDEN

which can be easily divined, he chose the profession of arms.

He was sent by Her Majesty Elizabeth to serve in The Netherlands in aid of the Dutch and Flemish against Philip II of Spain. He was quartered at Leyden, Holland, at the time Pastor John Robinson with his Pilgrim church settled there. Standish, although a member of the Church of England, soon formed warm friendships among the Pilgrims, and when the Pilgrims emigrated, he came with them, casting his sword and his fortunes, such as they were, with their lot.

Captain Standish was, by common consent, put in charge of the military defenses of Plymouth. As there were only thirty-four adult male colonists out of which Captain Standish was free to choose, his "great invincible army of twelve men" was a tolerably accurate description. Standish with this poor material, being the recognized military leader, developed qualities which have deservedly placed him high in the Temple of Fame.

But he was not only a military leader, he came to have influence as a man of affairs and a counselor in civil matters. For many

years he was one of the governors of the Council. In 1626 he was sent by the colonists to England as their representative to adjust business matters with the merchant adventurers.

William Bradford, the wise, who was one of the Mayflower passengers, must have looked into the future and realized how in the centuries to come the descendants of the voyagers of that tiny vessel would be among the world's notables. For descent from those who came in the Mayflower has come to have ultra distinction. There is no mystery about the name and station of the Mayflower passengers. William Bradford wrote them down in a round hand for all posterity to see upon the ship's list, together with descriptive matter concerning each passenger, which has proven a treasure trove for genealogists.

Of sturdy John Alden, the 21-year-old suitor for the hand of Priscilla Mullins, he wrote: "John Alden was hired for a cooper at Southampton, where the ship victualed, and being a hopeful young man, was much desired, but left to his owne liking, to go or stay, when he came here, but stayd and maryed here."

Longfellow has pictured John Alden in the new land as the friend, companion and lodger of Captain Standish and his devoted friend.

Other biographers of John Alden say that he was the first to step ashore at Plymouth Rock. Longfellow in his description of John Alden says he was fair haired—azure eyed, with delicate complexion—typically English, in other words—with that rare beauty of coloring that made St. Gregory pause in the market at Rome, and, viewing the captive Britons exposed for sale there, exclaim, "Not Angles, but angels."

There is no doubt that John Alden was the youngest of the men who came in the Mayflower. He seems to have been an educated man as well as a cooper, an uncommon quality in that day. So there is a chance that John Alden assumed the role of "cooper" in order to become part of the Pilgrim's religious expeditionary forces, which excited much attention wherever the Speedwell or the Mayflower touched.

At any rate, he became in a sense the clerk of the colony after his arrival at Plymouth, especially in matters pertaining to the military. From the window from which Captain Standish gazed as he talked to his young companion could be seen the early grave of Rose Standish over which a field of wheat was growing, an expedient adopted by the settlers so that the Indians might not know how many of the colony had died.

It is said that John Alden had already noticed the youthful Priscilla Mullins in those early days of settlement. The stage is now set with two of the principal characters outlined. It is time for the entrance of Priscilla, the Mayflower of Plymouth, as she was fondly called by her contemporaries.

Priscilla was as fair and fragile as a snow drop blooming amid the snows of January. A sentimental interest has hovered around her memory because of the courtship of Miles Standish, which ended in her marrying another. This delicate Pilgrim is, too, described faithfully by William Bradford in his Mayflower Chronicles. "Mr. William Mullines," read the passenger list, "and his wife and two children, Joseph and Priscilla, and a servant Robert Carter." Older brothers and sisters of Priscilla and Joseph had been left behind in Leyden. They came not to the new land but were cared for by

friends there and their record is lost. Priscilla at this time was only 16, on the verge of womanhood.

We can picture Priscilla, not in the conventional uniformed attire of the picture Pilgrim, which, with its gray gowns with dainty white collar, with stiff caps and dark capes is a mere artistic caper, according to the best authority. Women of Priscilla's station in life, and it was of the upper middle class, wore the English dress of the period. This was often full skirts of silk of varied colors, long pointed stomachers, often in bright tone; full, sometimes puffed or slashed sleeves and lace collars or "whisks" at the neckline. Often the gowns were opened in front showing petticoats that were quilted or embroidered in brighter colors. Later there were dress restrictions but not in the early days of the colony.

Fortune had severe trials in store for Priscilla Mullins. During that terrible first winter not only her father, but her mother and brother as well, died. She was left alone, orphaned in a strange new world. Her plight seemed to arouse the sympathy of the entire colony. The women adopted her en masse, and as her beauty was as evident as her goodness, all the young men in the colony would have liked to have claimed the right to protect her.

Friends took Priscilla into their home. There the first months of her mourning were passed. Perhaps the "dear gossips" of Plymouth colony planned for an early marriage for Priscilla as the best way out of her difficulties. There seems to have been a good deal of match making activities in her vicinity.

Priscilla was trained at the domestic task of spinning and probably was one of the women "who went willingly into ye field and set corne." There was work for all to keep the little colony fed and shod and clothed. A crude ballad called "Our Forefathers' Song" described the general situation in Plymouth very aptly. It runs:

The place where we live is a wilderness
wood,
Where grass is much wanted that's fruitful
and good;
Our mountains and hills and our valleys
below
Are commonly covered with frost and with
snow.

Our clothes we brought with us are apt to
be torn,
They need to clouted soon after they are
worn,
But clouting our garments they hinder us
nothing,
Clouts double are warmer then single whole
clothing.

If fresh meat be wanted to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and turnips whenever we
wish,
And if we've a mind for a delicate dish,
We go to the dam bank and there we catch
fish.

For pottage and puddings, custards and
pies,
Our pumpkins, our parsnips are common
supplies!
We have pumpkin at morning and pumpkin
at noon,
If it was not for pumpkins we should be
undoon.

The first edge of grief for Rose Standish gone, Captain Standish seems to have had his soldier fancy captivated by the girlish charms of Priscilla Mullins. She too, had her griefs, and it is possible that a common bond in their mourning drew them together in sympathy. She, too, was well born, for her father at his death was mentioned with regret as "a man pious and well deserving endowed also with considerable outward estate; and had it been the will of God that he had survived, might have proved a useful instrument in his place." To his friend John Carver he committed his wife and children, but before his will had been probated the wife and son and the servant as well had joined him in death.

John Alden also had not been idle in discovering the charms of Priscilla Mullins. His staunch heart had been wrung by her grief. Often when the day's labors were over he would find his way with his friend Captain Miles Standish to the residence of good John Carver and chat with the fair young visitor in the household.

This went on for some time. Finally, one day Captain Standish confided to the thunderstruck John Alden that his fancy centered about Priscilla Mullins, and that he wished to make her his second wife. He pointed out that Priscilla was an "orphan and alone and needed care and protection."

"I am a maker of war and not a maker of phrases," said the bluff old soldier as he

pleaded with John Alden to present his cause to Priscilla.

Alden was reluctant, his heart was overflowing with love of Priscilla. He felt that this was more of a task than even a friend should ask. Miles Standish urged him however, and most reluctantly John Alden went forth to win for another man what he most wanted for himself.

The poet Longfellow has pictured the scene as John Alden appeared to press the suit of another. Priscilla as befitting a Pilgrim was seated beside her spinning wheel, the carded wool like a snow drift piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the spindle, singing as she spun, the Hundredth Psalm.

Priscilla greeted John with a smile. After some conversation the youth delivered his message. Tradition says that Priscilla was dumbfounded. She had been expecting a declaration from John, but never dreamed that it would be in behalf of another man. Quickly she retorted, "Why does he not come himself?" Alden stumbled and said the Captain was "busy." This infuriated Priscilla and she said wrathfully that a woman's heart was certainly worth the asking.

Alden saw his blunder and tried to retrieve it by reciting Standish's glories, his good family, his military record, pressing his suit as ardently as if it were in very truth his own. "Any woman in Plymouth, nay, any woman in England," he said, "might be happy and proud to be called the 'wife of Miles Standish.'"

Priscilla looked at him. Then a tender look dawned in her eyes and gazing at him directly, she queried, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" He could not mistake the revelation in her glance. Yet loyalty to his friend prevented him from taking advantage of his good fortune. Without another word, he turned and left her.

On returning to Miles Standish he recounted the conversation from beginning to end. The doughty Captain, enraged that he had been flouted, took his friend to task and accused him of double dealing.

The upshot of it all was that their friendship was shattered in a single hour because of a woman. Poor John Alden did not dare to be happy. Priscilla, willful maiden, waited until he should come again, and elevated her pretty chin when she came

across the mighty captain, now sullen when she met him at meetings or elsewhere.

At that moment, fortunately for Standish's wrath, he got the opportunity to vent it on the redskins. He organized his twelve valiant warriors and sallied forth to teach the Indian his place in the white man's scheme of things.

Meantime, the Mayflower was returning to England. Alden, crushed and disappointed, not daring, for loyalty to his angry friend to push his suit with Priscilla, planned to return to the old home, forsaking forever the Plymouth colony.

He threw together his scanty belongings and went to the shore where the Mayflower waited, straining at her anchors. A crowd had gathered there, and as Alden was about to step on the gunwale of the boat which would take him out to the waiting vessel he saw amidst the solemn faces of the Pilgrims, the tear-stained countenance of Priscilla Mullins.

Reproach, grief and unutterable longing were in her eyes. He gazed long into them across the distance between them, then jumped back to the shore. "Here I remain," he vowed, raising his hand to heaven. So, under the providence of God, it happened that not one went back in the Mayflower and the colony was intact, save for the ravages made by death.

When a woman is as determined as Priscilla to wed the man of her choice, mere man hath little, indeed, to do about it. Thus it happened that, before he knew it, John Alden was safely betrothed to Priscilla and the wedding day was set.

Meantime, what of Miles Standish? He had not been heard of for weeks. Many feared he had fallen captive to the Indians or been killed with his little army by the savages. But not so Miles Standish. He was angry when he left Plymouth. But the excitement of the battle and his own good sense had reacted. Soldier that he was, his heart had veered away from fickle womanhood, and he was engrossed in the task at hand. Soon he returned to Plymouth, bringing with him as a trophy the head of Watawamat which later adorned the roof of the fort in grim warning for many months.

Alden, meanwhile, was making ready the home for his bride. Finally the blest day arrived and the Pilgrims gathered in the meeting house for the wedding ceremony.

Miles Standish had left town some weeks before on another Indian expedition. After the wedding sermon, a form appeared on the threshold of the church clad in armor. Behind him pressed his invincible army, now reduced to eight. It was Captain Miles Standish returned from the wars to find the lady he loved, the bride of another.

Dead silence fell over the meeting house. Priscilla glanced archly at her erstwhile suitor from the shelter of her husband's strong arm. With one stride Standish came to their side.

He put out his hand to the bridegroom. "Let us be friends again." John Alden's face was aglow as he grasped the hand of his old friend. Turning to Priscilla, Standish bowed low and said simply, "I should remember the saying, 'If you would be well served, you must serve yourself' and, moreover, no man can gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas." Priscilla laughed and flushed.

Then the wedding party adjourned to the roadway where awaited Priscilla Alden's snow white steed covered with a gay crimson cloth and with a cushion placed for a saddle. Priscilla mounted the steed and went with John Alden through the May time lanes of Old Plymouth to the home he had made for her.

It was not long, however, before John Alden and his reconciled friend, Captain Standish, went to Duxbury, Mass., and started a settlement there. The bruised heart of Miles Standish had been healed by the soft fingers of a certain Barbara, one of the passengers on the second coming of the Mayflower. She became the second Mrs. Miles Standish and, in amity and affection, the two families lived side by side in Duxbury. Priscilla became the mother of eleven children. Thus this Pilgrim romance, like a story book tale, ends aptly with the old phrase, "And they lived happily ever after."



The pleasant books, that silently among
Our household treasures take familiar
places,

And are to us as if a living tongue
Spake from the printed leaves or pictured
faces.

—Longfellow.

The First Thanksgiving Proclamation

"BY THE PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

"A proclamation.

"WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and,

"WHEREAS both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His Providence, which we experienced in the course and confusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to *establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness*, and particularly the *national one now lately instituted*; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

"And, also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, *to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed*, to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord. To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us, and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

"Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of Our Lord 1789.

"G. Washington."



All Hallows Eve

BY MARY LAIRD BALLENTINE TARRY

*All Hallows Eve, and could our eyes
But see with clearer sight,
And were our ears but keener tuned
Upon this witching night,*

*We would surely see around us
Forms departed long ago,
Or perchance might hear the murmur
Of their voices soft and low.*

*For the world tonight is peopled
With an unseen restless host,
Who for this brief space return
To where they knew their earthly bliss.*

*And to them belong the shadows
And the silver moon of harvest,
That through the purple twilight
Glimmers faintly on their trysts.*

Service and Defense

BY MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, *Chairman*

National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee

YOUR National Defense Chairman was guest speaker at the Utah fall conference held in Salt Lake City on August 23 and 24. Her address on National Defense and Democracy was quoted extensively in the local papers.

Mrs. Boyd reminded the Daughters of the D. A. R.'s early registration of its members as volunteer defense workers by means of a duplicate card file—one card filed with the local Chapter regent, and one card with the National Defense Committee in Washington.

The President General's Roll Call

The cards of the President General's Roll Call on National Defense have been turned over to the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education. All summer long a volunteer worker of the District of Columbia, a friend of the National Defense Committee, has worked in the National Officers' Room sorting and filing these cards according to State and Chapter. Mrs. Gertrude McPherson of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter has given herself untiringly to this service and she really knows lots about us—about the way many have returned both the card addressed to the President General in Washington and the duplicate marked "For Chapter Files," how some have forgotten to give the name of the Chapter and others have written so that it is impossible to read.

These have been some of her perplexing problems. That the vast number, however, have been returned carefully marked and ready for reference is a cause for rejoicing. They will soon find themselves in a permanent file to be referred to as needs are indicated nationally, or in the several communities.

Red Cross Cooperation

While in Washington for a week in August, your National Chairman had a most satisfactory interview with representatives of the American Red Cross. Miss Minnie Harmon, Assistant to the Director

of Volunteer Service, explained the position of the American Red Cross in examining and providing training for persons who seek to register for specific service. Where Red Cross Chapters are prepared to render this service, D. A. R. volunteers are asked to offer themselves through this channel for any of the services called for.

To date Daughters have responded to every call. Through the American Red Cross they are giving their blood for blood plasma transfusions for the Army and Navy. They are offering themselves as nurses aides, and for training as first aid instructors. Some have joined the Motor and Canteen Corps and are rendering worthy services.

Our National Chairman reminds us there are no less heroic tasks to be done in our homes and everyday lives.

A Chapter's Response

From the Regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter comes word of D. A. R. response to a call from the Mayor of Portland, Maine for supplies for the operating room at Fort Williams—"great need of bags in which instruments are sterilized, surgeon's caps, etc. Could the D. A. R. help?" And they did!

The Regent, visiting in Brooklyn when the word reached her, still a member of the woman's board of St. John's Hospital in that city, went immediately to the hospital where she "studied the contents of their supply closet".

Returning to Maine she read the appeal at a Chapter picnic and asked for volunteers. Mrs. Cox relates that "the National Defense Chairman took up a collection with which we bought sixty-two-and-a-half yards of Lockwood sheeting. Out of this the volunteers made one hundred and forty-eight articles, the largest being eight spinal sheets." "All I did was plan a little. The others did the work. Oh! so splendidly."

Posters for the Camps

Through one camp sergeant, thrilled over D. A. R. posters seen at Walter Reed

Hospital, eighty of each of these five beautiful National Defense posters have been placed in recreation halls of the various units at the Indian Gap Military Reservation in Pennsylvania. Displayed where they command attention and give inspiration, the Pledge of Allegiance, The American's Creed, The Preamble to the Constitution, The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are an inspiration and joy to the men who see them.

One set, sent to an enthusiastic non-com, led to a demand from one unit after another, and the interest of the General Staff. The cost of printing these posters is ten cents each. Here is work any chapter may do.

Displays and material for distribution have been sent to seven state meetings this fall.

National Defense Hand Books have been sent to all new chairmen. As the 1940-41 Hand Book remains in use, reappointed chairmen will use the one sent them last year, and new regents have been requested to secure theirs from their predecessors in office.

The National Defense Committee's Good Citizenship Medal Contests afford excellent opportunity for promoting the ideal of good citizenship. "National Defense" is the term now generally accepted for efforts

in behalf of the nation's welfare. In our states are National Defense Councils; in our schools National Defense Committees. Use these committees of school children for citizenship contests. They will have clearer ideas of service and what it means to be a citizen than heretofore. Make the Good Citizenship Contests count. Send for poster, descriptive cards and educational leaflets. Medals \$1.00 each.

Material to Work With

Patriotic Educational leaflets, pamphlets, posters and articles may be had from the National Defense Office. Leaflets are fifty cents a hundred, sample package, ten cents. Posters of the Constitution and of the Declaration of Independence are ten cents each. Smaller posters of the American's Creed, the Pledge of Allegiance and the Preamble to the Constitution, beautifully decorated with the Flag of the United States in color, and suitable for framing as an award, are fifteen cents each.

A Constitution Study Kit is available for \$1.00 and an Americanism package at \$1.00 has been prepared in response to demand.

The Great Seal of the United States is made in a beautiful wall plaque done in colors. It is suitable for a gift or an award, in two sizes, fifty cents and a dollar each.

A Call to Service to the Women of America

from MRS. DWIGHT DAVIS

National Director, Volunteer Special Service, American Red Cross

THERE is a major shortage in the present crisis, which has not made the headlines.

It is a shortage which cannot be relieved by machinery or labor or money or raw materials.

It can be relieved only by American Women,—by you.

The United States needs nurses.

The recent and continuing demands of the military and naval establishments have reduced the number of trained nurses available for civilian needs to a serious low.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas, the heads of public welfare

institutions of all kinds, physicians, teachers, ministers, priests, know if something is not done about it, and soon, at best much of their most valuable and necessary work must stop.

They dare not think what it might be at worst.

It takes three years' hard work to train a graduate nurse.

But the Red Cross can train a Nurse's Aide in 80 hours.

And every additional aide under a graduate nurse can increase that nurse's usefulness and power in geometric ratio.

The Office of Civilian Defense has asked the Red Cross to train 100,000 of these aides.

Will you register for this training?

Then go NOW to the nearest office of Civilian Defense and sign up.

The Red Cross hopes all who are eligible will apply, although not all who apply will be eligible.

To be accepted for training you must

1. Be between the ages of 18 and 50.
2. Pass the Red Cross physical examination.
3. Have a high school education or its equivalent.

To qualify as a nurse's aide you must

1. Satisfactorily complete an 80-hour course of which 45 hours will be spent in a hospital ward.
2. Give 150 hours service a year, the first block of these to be spent in a hospital ward.
3. In time of war or national emergency

be prepared to serve for as long as needed.

But expect no increase in professional status. This is no easy back door entry to the nursing profession. You will end this service with the exact credentials with which you entered it, those of a Red Cross Nurse's Aide.

4. *Serve without remuneration,—in cash. But you will be paid.*

You will be paid in the knowledge that thousands of public health agencies, maternity, baby, school and industrial clinics are being kept operating by virtue of your help.

With the gratitude of the helpless—the aged and the ill—for whom you care.

With the blessings of the suffering to whom you give the precious anodyne of sleep.

By the smile of the mother whose anxiety you quiet, and the laughter of her baby whom you make well.

These will be your wage.

It will be enough.

San Francisco Juniors Aid Defense

THE Juniors of San Francisco chapter, under the leadership of their chairman, Miss Elisabeth Pinkerton, have continued their monthly meetings during the summer, and commenced the fall program with accelerated activity on September 13th when they gathered, with husbands and friends, at the home of Mrs. Edward Thompson in San Mateo for a garden party and white elephant sale. Twenty-three were in attendance and the white elephants that went on sale ranged from a load of kindling through bottles of toilet water and perfumes to a chromium water charger. The occasion netted \$27 for the treasury and a grand good time for all.

On the 23d the group took charge of the evening's entertainment at Hospitality House, arranging a dance for the boys in service and inviting about 100 girls to help in this. Soft drinks and a comparable quantity of cookies helped to enliven the

party, and between 200 and 300 soldiers, sailors and marines joined for the time in a friendly and home-like evening. Members of the group later entertained some of the boys at their homes at dinner.

The work of the committee in Americanism will be resumed at a Halloween masque party where about twenty refugees and prospective citizens will be given the opportunity to converse in our language and learn our games and customs. This work has been followed at monthly intervals during the past year and has yielded most gratifying dividends in gratitude and understanding among our foreign friends. A part of this work consists of smaller groups in the homes of members at which Red Cross sewing is done by the united group, forming a very close relationship among Austrian, Polish, German, Russian and other nationals, working with our own Americans for the common cause of freedom and humanity.

Selectees in Texas Camps Cheered by Lady Washington Chapter

BY DOROTHY CLYCE SMITH

"There's something about a soldier,
There's something about a soldier,
There's something about a soldier
That is fine, fine, fine—"

THIS old song has always been a favorite with the women of the D. A. R., for their very organization was founded on heroes of war.

So it was completely natural, when Uncle Sam located three of his army training camps within easy bus distance of Houston, Texas, that the women of the Junior Committee of the Lady Washington Chapter of the D. A. R. should prick up their ears and wonder what they could do to make the thousands of soldiers at their door a little happier and more comfortable.

Early in April a Soldiers' Service Bureau had been established in the city by the Chamber of Commerce, and a few days later the D. A. R. Committee offered their services there for whatever phase of the work they could best do.

Serve As Hostesses

Mr. Rolland Storey, Manager of the Bureau, a little bewildered by the popularity of the place from the first moment the doors swung open, needed hostesses badly and accepted the Committee in such a capacity with sincere gratitude.

"To serve little snacks on Saturdays and Sundays," he explained to them vaguely, "and to make the boys feel at home when they drop in during their week-end leaves for reading, writing letters, or for a game of ping pong."

Not at all dismayed by the utter lack of facilities for serving, or of funds with which to buy supplies, the Junior Committee rolled up their sleeves and set to work.

Headed by Mrs. Clifford Bernard Ray and Mrs. Carl F. Stuebing, they journeyed forth to pour into the sympathetic and interested ears of Houston merchants and business men the needs of the Bureau and of the boys for whom it was created.

They came back with far more than they asked for, not only supplies for immediate use, but the promise of enough coffee, cream, sugar and cookies to last for weeks.

Report 100 Per Cent Cooperation

Working on the theory that the more people who donate, the less the burden would be for all, these energetic women called day after day on more and more merchants, and found everywhere one hundred per cent cooperation. Not once, since the opening day, has the supply of refreshments been insufficient.

That first day, using 35 dozen cookies and five pounds of coffee, the Committee served 200 soldiers, all who dropped in. Now, after four months, they are serving 8,000 soldiers every week end with 1400 dozen cookies, 35 gallons of coffee and 300 gallons of cold drinks. And they accomplish it with such system and cordiality that Mr. Storey says solemnly, "I pray every night, 'Oh, Lord, don't let anything happen to those women tonight, but send them back to serve the soldiers tomorrow.'"

The going was not always smooth or easy for the Committee. There were many handicaps to overcome, many problems to solve. For instance, there was no water for making coffee except in the lounge upstairs, which necessitated filling a two gallon coffee pot at the faucet with a tiny paper cup. Even after a coffee company loaned an urn and a small electric plate, it took two hours to boil the water. Soldiers needed faster service than that!

But the women handled this the same way they did the food problem. They scouted around the city and came back with an electric range, a gas range, a sink, a kitchen cabinet, two coffee urns, two electric refrigerators, an ice container, a punch bowl, and, last but not least, several plumbers and electricians who were willing to pipe and wire gratis. All were of the same notion, "Nothing is too good for our soldier boys!"



LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. CARL F. STUEBING, CO-CHAIRMAN, HOSTESS COM.; MR. NEAL PICKETT, MAYOR OF HOUSTON, TEXAS; COL. R. C. KULDELL, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS' SERVICE BUREAU; MRS. B. M. MASON, REGENT LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER D. A. R.; CORPORAL ED J. MEYERS OF DETROIT, BATTERY B, 3D BATTALION, CAMP WALLACE, TEXAS; W. B. MCCUTCHEON OF DALLAS (NAVAL AIR BASE), CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS; MRS. CLIFFORD RAY, CHAIRMAN HOSTESS COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS' SERVICE BUREAU, AND OF JUNIOR COMMITTEE OF LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER D. A. R.

And how the news spread through the camps! "Cookies just like Mother used to make, and lots of other goodies thrown in. And the pleasantest place, and the nicest people!" The boys crowded into town in ever increasing numbers, highly appreciative of this bit of home life in the middle of a busy city so far away from their own home towns.

The fact that many of the D. A. R. members are mothers of boys themselves is evidenced by the thoughtfulness and understanding displayed toward these sons of other mothers. For instance, each week finds a beautifully decorated birthday cake in the center of the service table. It is baked in honor of all the boys whose birthdays have fallen during that week. The birthday party is broadcast every Saturday afternoon, and the honorees tell the folks back home what a good time they're having and how swell the ladies at the Bureau are treating them.

The camps around Houston grew by leaps and bounds, and with them grew the Bureau. Many offers of aid had come to the Hostess Committee from other organizations and, feeling that other Houston women should be allowed the privilege of sharing in the responsibility of entertaining the soldiers, the Committee worked out a schedule whereby each organization might serve during a week end. Churches of all creeds, as well as professional and patriotic groups, are booked up solid for next year. Those who have served once go on the waiting list again.

There are always plenty of pretty girls and motherly women around the Bureau to serve the soldiers free refreshments. However, it is supervised by the original D. A. R. Committee. For obtaining donations of food, equipment, and services of volunteer helpers, is only one phase of the hostess work.

Services Described

What started out to be just week-end "tea-parties" has grown into many and varied forms of service. The ladies had been asked to take care of so many soldiers' possessions that, in self defense, they built a check room and installed a professional checking system. They are often asked to shop for gifts to send back home, and they must also be a veritable store house of information ranging from 'where to find the zoo to where to get accordion lessons cheap.'

One day a Pennsylvania mother wrote the Bureau. Her son's birthday was fast approaching and he was in Ellington Field. He'd never failed to have his favorite cake on that day. She enclosed the money for ingredients and a recipe. Would the ladies see that he got that particular kind of cake?

They would and did, driving out personally to deliver the cake to the camp hospital where the boy was recovering from an appendectomy.

The latest problem at the Bureau was a wedding—all because a promised leave fell through and the groom couldn't get off long enough to attend his own wedding in Oklahoma, therefore the bride came to Houston and arrangements were made for the wedding by the Hostess Committee. The couple was married in the Bureau, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion by the Garden Clubs and the local florists. An electric organ, hurriedly installed, sent forth the strains of the wedding march and the accompaniment of "Oh, Promise Me!", sung by two buddies of the groom. A minister donated his services, and a sweeter, more impressive wedding would be hard to imagine.

Wedding cake and punch were served at the reception following the wedding, before the bride and groom set off on their honeymoon in the bridal suite furnished by a leading hotel.

Each week brings new situations, but the hostesses are equal to any emergency. They are all worked out with interest and understanding.

Soldiers Come from Distances

The Bureau is a perfect melting pot as soldiers from all parts of the country are receiving training around Houston. At first, those from far away are a little bewildered by the wholehearted hospitality for which

Texas is noted, but in a week's time they have warmed up and are holding forth on the "delightful ways of the South."

Recently some very young British sailors dropped in at the Bureau. Their ship had just docked in the nearby channel, and they were lonely so far from home. A keg of root beer, ice cold, had just been opened by the hostesses, and the sailors put on a comical act as they sampled it—the first they had ever tasted. The other soldiers in the Bureau added their antics, and the scene was a gay, care-free one.

But the women of the Committee who were mothers saw the strain and sadness behind the laughter in those young English eyes and they showered on their owners the best the Bureau afforded. When the sailors turned to leave the women urged, "Isn't there anything else we could do for you?"

"Yes," one of the young Britons answered, sobering suddenly. "Please pray that we get across with our cargo."

The next day a ship set out of Houston—an English ship, loaded with Red Cross bandages and supplies.

"Oh, there's something about a soldier that is fine!"

The Lady Washington Chapter of Houston has been responsible for encouraging our citizens to show how sincerely this is felt and believed. Surely people all over our great country are doing the same. Its the weapon our boys need most—high morale—morale that can come only with the knowledge that every man, woman and child in America is acutely interested in each soldier's welfare, and sincerely grateful for the security he represents.



GENERAL JOSEPH KERR OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO—"OHIO'S LOST SENATOR" From the Carrel Manuscript Collection, edited by Marie Dickoré. The Oxford Press, Oxford, Ohio. 1941. Gen'l Joseph Kerr Publishers, 6194 Fairway Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio. \$1.50.

This biography of a pioneer of the Scioto Valley, 1800-1825, tells of the political, economic and industrial development of early Ohio; Virginia military lands; letters to Richard Clough Anderson; deeds to lands owned and lost by George Washington; provisioning the Army in Ohio and War of 1812; shipping produce of Scioto Valley to New Orleans, exporting to Havana and Europe and other historical topics from unpublished source material.

This book not only "finds" the General but also gives his family lineage.

The value of the book is enhanced by an index.—MARIE TATE.

Army's Betsy Ross Sews in Philadelphia Too

THE modern Betsy Ross sews in Philadelphia, birthplace of "Old Glory." She is any one of hundreds working at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, where all the flags used by the United States Army are made.

These flags include the silk colors carried by the President, the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, the Under Secretary of War, and Assistant Secretaries of War; the silk colors and standards carried by all regiments; garrison, post and storm flags displayed at every military post; automobile and distinguishing flags used by the various general officers as their personal flags; ensigns and various flags used on Army harbor boats and transports, and guidons used to mark all troops, batteries and companies.

The most stirring sight of the Quartermaster Depot is the making of the flag. There were 13 stars and 13 stripes in our original flag and by a strange coincidence, 13 operations are now necessary to the manufacture of the once handmade stars and stripes.

After thorough inspection of the cloth to insure that it comes up to rigid specifications, the bunting is marked and cut with an electrically driven cutting machine into strips of two lengths for making the flag. One hundred strips are cut in a single operation. The blue field for the stars is cut in the same manner. The material for stars is stamped out with a steel-cutting die on an electric-driven stamping machine. The alternate red and white stripes are joined together on a double-needle sewing machine.

Each blue bunting field is carefully marked for its stars, and the stars are stitched on with a special machine that produces a zig zag stitch. Other operations complete the making of the Flag of the United States.

The manufacture of silk colors and standards is a specialized art at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. The stripes and field are cut by hand but the stars are made of solid embroidered silk on a Swiss hand embroidering machine. The blue fields are placed in frames on a machine provided with many needles and these turn out a stitch resembling hand embroidery, both sides alike.

Regimental colors and standards, with their coats-of-arms and mottoes, each distinctive unto its own military unit, are embroidered by hand. As many as 30 different shades

of silk thread are used in embroidering each flag. This calls for exceptional skill and care to produce the predetermined designs in their exact blending of shades. All designs are passed upon by technical experts in the Office of The Quartermaster General.

Proudest moment of the Philadelphia flag makers is when they receive an order for the colors carried as a symbol representing the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States—the President. This color has a blue background in the center of which is embroidered the seal of the President. There is one white star in each corner of the flag, representing his grade as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. This Color has gold and silver fringe on 3 sides, and



"LONG MAY IT WAVE
O'ER THE LAND OF THE FREE
AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE"



OLD GLORY WAVING IN THE BREEZE IS A VERY BEAUTIFUL SIGHT, BUT SOMETIMES THE BREEZE IS STIFF ENOUGH TO BE RATHER HARD ON THE END OF THE FLAG. WHEN THE STRIPES BECOME FRAYED AT THE END ON FLAGS IN THE NINTH CORPS AREA, ALASKA, HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES, THE FLAG EVENTUALLY GETS TO THE HARNESS SHOP MAINTAINED BY THE QUARTERMASTER SUPPLY OFFICER AT FORT MASON, CALIF., WHERE IT IS PLACED IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. MR. IVAN O. ROUD, CHIEF HARNESS MAKER, HAS HUNG A FLAG ABOVE A WORK BENCH IN HIS SHOP AND IS CAREFULLY INSPECTING THE WORN PARTS BEFORE USING RED AND WHITE BUNTING TO RESTORE IT TO REGULATION SIZE FOR CONTINUED USE

also has a cord and tassel secured immediately below the flagstaff headpiece, consisting of a gold-hued, spread eagle. The design of this flag was established by Executive Order of President Woodrow Wilson on May 29, 1916.

Almost as beautiful as the Presidential Colors are those made for the Secretary of War. These are made into a flag 4 feet 4 inches hoist by 5 feet 6 inches flag. In the center of a red background is the coat of arms of the United States in proper colors, with a white star in each corner. This color is trimmed on 3 sides with a white silk fringe.

In sharp contrast to this are the official Colors of the Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of War. In these cases the background is white, with red corner stars.

These colors are trimmed on three sides with a red silk fringe.

The Color for the Chief of Staff is divided diagonally in red and white and contains the coat of arms of the United States on a large white embroidered star, the insignia of the General Staff Corps, flanked by four stars, two on either side. Those on the red field are white; those on the white field are red. The stars are placed on the horizontal center line to represent his 4-star grade as a general. The flag is trimmed on 3 sides by a yellow silk fringe.



*The world puts on its robes of glory now;
The very flowers are tinged with deeper
dyes;*

*The waves are bluer, and the angels pitch
Their shining tents along the sunset skies.*



TWO BETSY ROSSES OF TODAY

The United States Navy

THE United States Navy has a magnificent history. It has never been afraid and from the earliest days has sallied forth to fight for freedom and right in the world. The names of its heroes are legion. In honoring these men, we are honoring the navy which gave them their opportunity to serve.

Safety of the Seas was all unknown in the days when the United States frigate *Constitution*, flagship of Commodore Edward Preble, from the little seafaring town of Portland, Maine, proceeded to Tripoli to teach those rank pirates that American ships intended to sail the seas unmolested. Older nations had submitted to tribute but

not the U. S. A. in the early days of the nineteenth century. It was on this occasion that the name of Stephen Decatur became immortal.

The telling of these stories are ever an inspiration to a free people. Let us make note of our navy heroes and revive their deeds. The Navy League of the United States is seeking for descendants of these brave men to make themselves known and to be prepared to tell the stories of courage and of valor in our United States Navy.

What descendants of these men do you know? What stories and legends can you tell? Will you respond to this request of the United States Navy League?

The Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund

THE last Filipino Nurse to receive the benefit of the Caroline Holt Scholarship Fund is Miss Emelda M. Tinawin who was born in San Miguel, Bulacan, Philippine Islands, in 1915. After finishing high school she entered St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses, Manila, graduating in March, 1936. After passing the State Board Examinations in April she did some teaching in the hospital, and other work which consisted of assisting the doctors in presenting the courses to the student nurses—the doctor giving the lectures and the follow up nurse giving the review and the examinations, and being responsible for turning in the grades to the Training School office. At the same time she took Biology, Psychology, Social Science and Chemistry in the University of the Philippines.

She arrived in the United States April 28, 1939, and entered the Summer Course in Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, continuing through the two years required to complete her course.

During her first summer vacation she had the pleasant and profitable experience of two weeks of observation in the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, a visit to Cape Cod and two weeks in a Y. W. C. A. Summer Camp near Troy, New York, as Assistant Counselor. Her first Christmas vacation was spent in Canada, driving with a friend to her home in Montreal; all this was interesting, educational and thrilling; she actually tried skiing—imagine—a girl from the Tropics who had never before even seen snow—trying to ski! Other vacation time was most pleasantly spent with our Treasurer, Miss Clara R. Donaldson, at her delightful home in Greenwich, Ohio—most restful, enjoyable, inspirational—at the same time giving Miss Tinawin an idea of life in the great agricultural districts of our United States. In April of this year she was presented to the Fiftieth Continental Congress—the Jubilee Congress. With this her enthusiasm and delight reached its height. She gave a short talk expressing her gratitude and appreciation for the opportunities the D. A. R. Scholarship had given her, her hopes for her country, especially for its women, and the help she might be able to render.

She graduated June 3, 1941 with B. S. Degree, Nursing Education. Only words



MISS EMELDA M. TINAWIN, CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND NURSE, GRADUATED JUNE 3, 1941, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, B.S. DEGREE NURSING EDUCATION

of the highest commendation for her were given by those who had directed her courses during these two years. She is most anxious to get back to begin her work while her preparations are still fresh in her mind. She will teach in her Alma Mater, St. Luke's Training School for Nurses, Manila, where she is most eagerly awaited.

After graduation and before sailing she was invited to a Conference of Graduate Students in Philadelphia, and to a Conference in Silver Bay, New York, on the Christian Youth Movement—250 students from all the different universities of New York; they had discussions every morning led by professors from their various universities. This was given her through the Committee on Friendly Relations among foreign students; all expenses paid. A wonderful opportunity and experience, thoroughly appreciated.

RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON,
*Chairman Caroline E. Holt
Scholarship Fund Committee.*

Chattanooga D. A. R. Active in the Red Cross

BY ROSALIND EWING MARTIN

JUDGE David Campbell Chapter D. A. R. of Chattanooga has, since its organization in 1915, been one of the outstanding chapters in Tennessee,—always eager to fulfil its State and National obligations and on the alert to originate new and worthwhile projects.

Among the active members who have helped to establish this enviable record is Mrs. William Crutchfield (Mary Mitchell) who has served the Chapter as Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent and the State Society as Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Crutchfield, member of an old southern family and a descendant of Judge David Campbell, takes part in many forms of civic and patriotic endeavor.

One of these activities absorbing most of her attention just now is the Red Cross of which she holds the Chairmanship of Knitting in the Volunteer Department of the Chattanooga Chapter.

In the first World War Mrs. Crutchfield, then very young, was appointed assistant to the Knitting Chairman of the Chattanooga Red Cross Chapter. Here she gave valuable service during the emergency and the expert knowledge she gained enabled her after the war to assist her friends with their knitting problems,—particularly during the rage of the knitted dress.

In September 1939, when the American Red Cross called for help, she was appointed by the head of the Volunteer Work Department to be Chairman of the Knitting for the Chattanooga Chapter.

Some idea of the magnitude of her responsibility may be gained by realizing that Chattanooga is one of the banner Red Cross Chapters of the South. Though the population is so much smaller, its quota of work is the same as that in Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio. From October 1939 to June 1941 this chapter made 4,080 children's, 1,438 women's, and 875 men's sweaters, 214 pairs of socks and 200 scarfs.

Its present quota to be finished December 31, 1941, includes 1,200 men's, 2,400 women's, and 6,000 children's sweaters, in addition to 1,000 sets for toddlers consisting of sweater, beanie cap, and mittens.



MRS. WILLIAM CRUTCHFIELD

1,300 women are busily working on this large number of garments.

Standard directions have been put in such simple language that even beginners can follow them without trouble. Chairmen from adjacent small towns write for advice about knitting. Differences in the weight of yarn received from time to time make slight adjustments necessary so that garments will conform to specifications furnished by the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Crutchfield has organized a most efficient system for carrying on the work. Files keep accurate check on the outgoing yarn and incoming knitted garments in an uncomplicated way which can be operated with volunteer helpers. Day chairmen have been selected to be in charge of this distribution and collecting. The General Chairman and her Assistant sort, inspect, and pack all these articles for shipping.

The work has been organized throughout Hamilton County and negro units are also helping and are thus able to feel they can do their bit.

Truly here is a member of whom the Society can be justly proud.

In Memoriam

THE grief of South Carolina over the sudden death, by accident, of her beloved State Regent, Mrs. William Sutherland Allan, is shared by the whole Society.

In her tragic death, on September 25, 1941, the national and state organizations, D. A. R., have suffered an irreparable loss in her passing. Loyalty and devotion to their interests and to her friends were the keynotes of her character.

Seven years she was Regent of Rebecca Motte Chapter, D. A. R., Charleston, S. C., and after serving as State Vice-Regent for three years, was honored with the State Regency in 1939. Her term of office would have expired in March and she had been unanimously endorsed by the State organization for the National Office of Vice-President General. Her high standing and popularity in the National Society made her election almost sure.

Mrs. Allan was born in Charleston, S. C., the daughter of Edward D. Robinson and Jane Heyward Adger Robinson. She was descended from lines of ancestors who had rendered heroic service during the Revolutionary War.

She was educated at Miss Kelly's School, the Charleston Female Seminary, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Her husband, Mr. James Allan, died a short time ago. She leaves two daughters, a son and grandson and two sisters.

Interest in her native city and patriotic societies and all humanitarian groups that make for the betterment of the community all bespoke discriminating love of the things each represented at its best. But her chief interests centered in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and under her administration as State Regent the Society work was outstanding. She was always present and efficient at all board and State meetings and Continental Congresses and Board meetings at Washington and represented the Society whenever called upon.

A tablet commemorating the services of South Carolina patriots in the Revolutionary War, called the Bancroft tablet (as it embodies his tribute to South Carolinians) has been erected in the State House and was to have been dedicated by her this fall. A tablet at Tamasee was dedicated to the

memory of Mrs. William Burney, our Honorary Vice-President General. One of Mrs. Allan's uncompleted projects was the erection in the State House of a companion tablet to the Bancroft, one in honor of General Wm. Moultrie, and the marking of his grave, lately located.

The D. A. R. State Golden Jubilee project to endow the Old Exchange Building at Charleston, deeded to the organization, was dearest to her heart. Surely the South Carolina Daughters can show no finer appreciation of her work than to pledge to completion the Susie Robinson Allan Endowment Fund for the upkeep and preservation of this historic Daughters of the American Revolution building. She had the honor and pleasure of finally dedicating the South Carolina Bell at Valley Forge, Tamasee, our D. A. R. School, to which she gave unflagging interest and care, grew in numbers and scope of work; June 28th, South Carolina Day, at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston, became a red letter day in D. A. R. annals; new chapters were reported in her last message and Red Cross and all defense war work were stressed.

* * *

Venerable Virginia Daughter Dies

The death of Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming early in October recalled that she was the savior of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington. Mrs. Fleming was 86 years old.

Nineteen years ago Mrs. Fleming organized the Washington Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and out of this came the incorporation of the Kenmore Association, of which Mrs. Fleming was chosen president, an office she held until her death. Her daughter, Mrs. Annie Fleming Smith, is secretary.

Mrs. Fleming was best known as the savior of Kenmore, which was built in 1752 by Colonel Fielding Lewis of Revolutionary War fame, for his bride, Betty Washington. Kenmore was in the center of a city block, and it was planned to demolish it as part of a real estate development.

The required \$30,000 purchase price was raised in less than three years and the final payment made in a ceremony at Kenmore. Today the Kenmore property and furnish-

ings in the home are valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Fleming was born in Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1855. Her husband died many years ago. Besides her daughter, she leaves a grandson, Horace Smith.

* * *

Her many friends and the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she served faithfully in the President General's

office in Washington for about 12 years, mourn the death of Edith Eugenia Edwards.

Mrs. Edwards resigned in 1940 to return to her home in Hillsdale, Michigan, her birthplace.

There memorial services were held for her on Sept. 27, 1941.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. E. L. Sutcliffe.

The interment took place in Oak Grove Cemetery, Hillsdale.



America Calling

BY GWEN CASTLE

*This is the voice of America calling,
Calling her children to stand at her side,
Over the country her message is ringing,
Borne on the air waves and swept by the tide;
Heard in the murmur of swift running water,
Carried along on the winds of the plain,
Voiced in the thunder that rolls from the mountains,
Heard in the whispering song of the rain.*

*This is the voice of America calling,
Listen, already there comes the reply,
Steady response in the throb of the motors,
Whirr of propellers aloft in the sky:
Tramp of her sons marching shoulder to shoulder,
Holding no difference in class or of creed,
One in the strength of America's freedom,
One in the purpose of meeting her need.*

*This is the voice of America calling,
Calling her children to stand at her side,
Instant the answer, "We're coming, we're ready,
Ready as ever to stand at your side."*

—NATIONAL DEFENSE NEWS.

Between Your Book Ends

WHEN attractive illustrations are added to any child's book it is more appreciated by juvenile readers.

Children learn much by pictures and any child's book, to be sure of a favorable reception, should be abundantly illustrated.

Elvira Garner in her "Way Down in Tennessee" has shown dual genius in providing both the text and the illustrations.

Scenes of a Tennessee plantation and a joyous group of children, pets and friends, are skilfully portrayed.

It is said that the author and artist got her inspiration for the book from memories of a childhood passed on a southern plantation.

"Way Down in Tennessee" would make an ideal gift in the Christmas stocking of your child.

WAY DOWN IN TENNESSEE. Written and Illustrated by Elvira Garner. Published by Julian Messner, Inc. New York. Price \$2.

Perhaps the author of "Hurricane Hush," Laurie Havron did not intend the Kingbird who rode falcon-like on his young mistress's hand to be the leading character in her narrative of an old Florida family with Farrell Lull as its most fascinating member of it. But nevertheless this tale of humans, hurricanes, wind and rain, has a lilting thread of the bright bird running through it.

Farrell, who liked to watch the sounds and signs of her native Florida, found the bird an unending source of wonder to her from the days when he was so tiny that he was lost, cupped in palms, and his idea, even when he was a grown bird, that he was still a fledgling and must be attended to constantly.

Farrell is painted by this author in a rich regional setting surrounded by the Florida crackers working in Bythewood Collins' turpentine woods. Because she has lived among these people, this author has caught their speech, and an intense understanding of their dreams and their hungers.

She depicts the Florida landscape in a

graphic manner that only one who loved it could do.

Usually an author is too bold when there is too much descriptive material in her narrative. But so well has this author blended poetry and realism that the reader's interest is maintained even when she diverges from the narrative itself.

The author, Laurie Havron, has spent most of her life in Tennessee and Florida. In private life she is Mrs. E. L. Harrison, the wife of a newspaper man, and daughter of W. H. Havron, of McMinnville, Tennessee, founder and editor of *The Confederate Veterans' Magazine*. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She began writing when she was thirteen years of age.

HURRICANE HUSH, by Laurie Havron. 312 pages, \$2.50. Published by the Grey-stone Press, New York.

The historian as well as the genealogist will find rich material for research in "Wilderness Chronicles of Northwestern Pennsylvania", prepared as a Pennsylvania Historical Survey by the Work Projects Administration of that state.

It was edited by Sylvester K. Stevens and Donald H. Kent and is admirably done.

The name of the Survey was *The Frontier Forts and Trails Survey*. The very name arouses visions of early Pennsylvania and its glorious history of achievement.

Much source material was discovered in the Survey.

The work is enriched by the inclusion of many original letters of the period in the attractive two volumes of the *Wilderness Chronicles*.

Among the Revolutionary leaders whose correspondence forms part of the volumes is General Hugh Mercer, the friend of George Washington.

The volumes give vivid glimpses of colonial days in northwestern Pennsylvania.

WILDERNESS CHRONICLES. Published by Pennsylvania Historical Commission. Harrisburg, Penna.

Nocturne

BY MARY ESTHER TULL

Brown land where mating birds no longer
sing,
Where verdure waits until the winter
yields
Its sway and dearth has lost the ancient
sting
That hides in bleak November air and
fields
Where, silhouetted by a cold, gray sky,
Loom bare, brave trees amid the fading
light,
As now a flaming sun casts orange dye
In gorgeous hues before the coming night.

Gently the twilight shadows fall and keep
The secret of the earth's old joy and pain,
Rapt stillness guards all nature in her
sleep—
Waiting for a Millet—to paint—again.

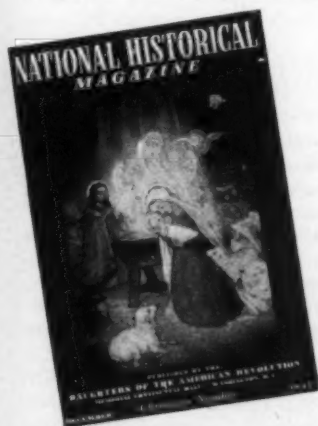
Courage

BY JOHN CALSWORTHY

Courage is but a word, and yet, of words,
The only sentinel of permanence:
The ruddy watch-fire of cold winter days,
We steal its comfort, lift our weary swords,
And on. For faith—without it—has no sense;
And love to wind of doubt and tremor sways;
And life for ever quaking march must tread.
Laws give it not, before it prayer will blush;
Hope has it not; nor pride of being true,
Tis the mysterious soul which never yields,
But hales us on to breast the rush
Of all the fortunes we shall happen thro;
And when Death calls across his shadowy fields—
Dying—it answers "Here, I am not dead!"



NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



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State Conferences

VERMONT

THE 42nd conference of the Vermont Society D. A. R. was held September 17 and 18, at Wallingford, with Palestrello Chapter serving as hostess. Mrs. B. C. Batcheller, State Regent, presided at the meetings which were held in the lovely old Congregational Church. The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, was present and gave several interesting talks on various phases of the work of the D. A. R. The two aims of the Vermont administration, gaining of new members, and payment of the mortgage of our State D. A. R. Mansion, were stressed. There were a number of contributions to the Mansion during the conference, and during the roll call, fifty-five new members were announced, with possibilities of many more.

Highlights of the Conference in addition to Mrs. Pouch's presence, were the banquet, held in the True Temper Inn with 180 present, and an afternoon reception at the home of Mrs. B. C. Batcheller, State Regent, with the members of the Hostess Chapter assisting.

Speakers included Miss Pauline Mandigo of Wallingford and New York, President of the Phoenix News Publicity Bureau of New York City, who spoke on World Affairs, at the banquet; Miss Mary Ellis of Springfield, Vt., who gave an address on "John Strong, Pioneer", and Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Governor of the State, whose subject was "Women in National Defense."

The State Officers' Club and Regents' Association both held meetings during the conference, and all Chapter Regents and State Chairmen of Committees reported to the conference on their accomplishments and plans for the future. A beautiful memorial service was held under the direction of the State Chaplain.

There were 223 registered, including 6 out of state members, 3 former National officers and 6 past State Regents.

HELEN S. FRENCH,
State Corresponding Secretary.

WYOMING

THE Twenty-seventh Annual State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was opened at 9:30 a. m. in the assembly room of the Methodist Church. A processional of the State officers preceded the opening ceremony which consisted of an invocation by Mrs. Hubert Webster, The Pledge of Allegiance and the American Creed led by Mrs. Peterson and the singing of the National Anthem.

Welcome was extended by Mr. Albert E. Nelson, Mayor of Rock Springs; Mr. Orlo Heets for the American Legion; Mrs. Olsen for the American Legion Auxiliary; Mr. Warren Bailey for the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Mrs. W. H. Hurst for the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary. Flowers were presented by each of the following groups: The Veterans of Foreign Wars, their Auxiliary, and the American Legion Auxiliary. Mrs. I. E. Clark, Second Vice State Regent, graciously responded.

Honorary State Regents were introduced by Mrs. Galt, State Regent. Mrs. Cooper encouraged organization. Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Mylar urged an increase in membership.

Mrs. Taliaferro introduced the pages, Misses Joan Cameron, Sally Hay and Betty Yugovich, who is the Good Citizenship representative from Rock Springs.

Miss Josephine Hay, Past Regent of Pilot Butte Chapter, extended a most cordial welcome to the members of the Conference.

Roll was called. All of the State Officers were present. There were also three Honorary State Regents present. Representatives from nine chapters responded. Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter of Wheatland was not represented.

Mrs. Coble suggested that a holiday be observed September 25th, honoring Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington.

The Recording Secretary was asked to write a note to the State Board of Education in gratitude for assisting in the selection of the Citizenship Pilgrim.

Pilot Butte Chapter presented the State Chapter with a guest book for recording

the attendance of each conference. Mrs. Taliaferro made the presentation and Mrs. Galt accepted.

A very beautiful and impressive memorial service was given under the direction of Mrs. Benton, State Chaplain.

The colors were retired, followed by the Recessional of the State Officers.

The meeting was adjourned.

At a formal dinner meeting in the White Mountain Lodge, The Reverend E. L. Tull, Chaplain for the 115th Cavalry at Fort Lewis, Washington, spoke on the "American Way". The theme of his talk was the words of John Hancock in the Declaration of Independence, "We pledge our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor."

Miss Betty Yugovich was presented with the Pilgrim Pin. Music for the evening was furnished by a girls' trio of Misses Miriam Loya, Elaine Manley and Bette Rogers, and some piano selections by the district's most outstanding young musician, Miss Patricia Griffith.

The meeting was adjourned with the singing of "God Bless America."

MRS. LOUIS J. O'MARR,
*Recording Secretary,
Wyoming State Chapter.*

MICHIGAN

Regional Meetings

FOR ten days state officers and chairmen toured Michigan and members drove in from all the surrounding territory to each of the eight Regional Meetings held the last of September. The reason for these assemblies is the inspiration to be gained from nearby chapters coming together in the early fall to hear the reports of their neighbors' plans and, also, to give state officials the opportunity to personally present their ideas to the general membership. It has been interesting to note that the proportionate attendance increases in direct ratio to the distance from a large city. Especially grateful are the six chapters in the Upper Peninsula. As that country is still icebound in March only one or two of those members ever attempt the long and tiresome trip to State Conference so, for the most part, they have had few outside

D. A. R. contacts. Now they have ceased to be local clubs for they know about others through their own miniature September "Conference". Throughout the state, after three years of Regionals, there is evident a much clearer understanding of the aims of the Society and a more united effort toward carrying them out.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, the President General, honored the State by attending the one held at Greenville. Daughters came from the entire Lower Peninsula to have the pleasure of greeting her and of hearing her address. Mrs. Pouch asked that the program follow the established order so she heard, first, of chapter interests both great and small. These included the amazing amount of work being done for the boys in service, the establishing through an interpreter of a Junior American Citizen Club among the children of Mexican migrants, and so on and on. From ten state officers and fourteen chairmen she, then, saw a wide, general outline of the year's work. She, of course, was at the mid-session luncheon so she knows, too, the friendly social side of these gatherings. Yes, it is, indeed, worth the time and effort of the state leaders to travel hundreds of miles to have Regionals a reality, but even more so when a national officer comes to add her contribution.

RHODE ISLAND

THE annual State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Society D. A. R. was held on October 2, 1941, at the Manville Community House, Manville, Rhode Island, with Beacon Pole Hill Chapter as hostess.

The session which began at 10:30 A. M. was opened with the processional of the State Regent, President General, National Officers, Ex. National Officers, Ex. State Regents, State Officers and Guests, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages. The State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase called the meeting to order. Scripture and prayer were given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and The American's Creed were said by the assemblage, led by the State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, Mrs. F. Richmand Allen. The National Anthem was sung,

led by the State Chairman of Advancement of American Music Committee, Mrs. Howard S. Almy.

A welcome was extended by the Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Albert L. Parks, and the response was given by the State Regent. Presentation of distinguished guests was followed by greetings from the Curator General, Mrs. C. Edward Murray who gave a short history of the Museum, in Washington.

The speaker of the morning session was the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch. With her usual graciousness and sincerity she brought out the need of women in our national defense work, especially in the present emergency, and cited the various avenues along which lines that women are now working, with increasing efforts. At the close of Mrs. Pouch's address, Mrs. Chase, in the name of the State, presented her with a gift of money to be used in any branch of the work she so desired. It was accepted with much appreciation. The State Regent announced a recess, for a reception and luncheon.

The afternoon session opened the singing of "America the Beautiful" by the assemblage. Mr. John L. Smith, Superintendent of Lincoln Public Schools, talked of his interest in the work of the Junior American Citizenship Committee. Through his co-operation a teacher in the Albion school directed a group of children in a patriotic exercise. The State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Miss Susan W. Handy, extended greetings in the name of that society, presenting three young members, who responded fittingly. It was then announced that Mrs. Pouch would present the State Society C. A. R. with the money given her. An inspiring address given by the Reverend Dale D. Hutton, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, concluded the program of the day. After the retiring of the colors, the meeting was declared adjourned.

MAUDE D. CHASE (Mrs. H. P.),
State Historian, R.I.D.A.R.

MASSACHUSETTS

IN the beautiful Berkshires, radiant in their Autumn foliage, the Massachusetts State Fall meeting was held at Stockbridge on October 1 and 2, 1941, with Ausatun-

noog and First Resistance Chapters serving most graciously as hostesses.

Massachusetts was honored by the presence of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Vice President General, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Curator General.

Following the entrance march, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith called the meeting to order on Wednesday afternoon. All business sessions were held at the Congregational Church of Stockbridge, a grand old church built 270 years ago.

The invocation was given by the pastor of this church, the Reverend Henry M. Bartlett.

After the opening ceremonies, Mrs. Franklin Sturgis, Regent of Ausatunnoog Chapter, extended to the Daughters a warm welcome, and the response was given by Mrs. Walter Atherton, Regent of Warren and Prescott Chapter.

A distinguished guest was Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, State Regent of France, who recently returned from that country. She told of the organization of the Rochambeau Chapter in Paris, France, of which she was a member with Countess Jean de Pange a former regent. This chapter accomplished much in research work, collecting unprinted data of genealogical value.

Musical selections by Elsa Borg Gillette, soprano, were enjoyed.

The address of this session was given by the Reverend Edmund Randolph Laine, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose subject was "The Use or Abuse of the Heritage of our Fathers."

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the five minute talks of the State officers, each of whom presented her outline of work for the coming year.

A reception to state officers and honored guests was held at the Red Lion Inn on Wednesday evening prior to the banquet.

The evening address was given by Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, who chose as her subject "Women and Defense."

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney and Mrs. C. Edward Murray spoke concerning the work and aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution. An honored guest and speaker was Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge. Music was furnished by the Red Lion Inn orchestra.

EMMA C. TRIPP,
State Historian.

Remember the Mayflower!

BY MARGARET NICKERSON MARTIN

JOY is within ourselves. It is not the result of outward conditions but of inward understanding. To be truly grateful one must experience ingratitude; to be thankful, one must realize what there is to be thankful for.

On November 12th, 1620, a little band of 102 people sailed slowly into what is now Cape Cod harbor and found anchorage after a voyage without precedent in history. Weary, frightened but undaunted, they gazed at the dark forests that stretched back as far as eye could see. The haven that was to be their home; the land that they had come so far to claim. Quite different now, the peaceful land-locked harbor, from that which welcomed them on that raw November day. A marble edifice covers the stone on which they first set foot; a great monument overlooks the harbor which finally gave them rest.

The Mayflower Arrives

It is difficult to realize now, as one looks to sea from Miles Standish monument, the unswerving faith that would guide so frail a ship to this far port. Only when we visualize the high old-fashioned ship that was the Mayflower, can we know in part the enormity of the feat they accomplished that day. What terror and doubt they must have felt in spite of all their faith and courage. What dauntless heroism it took to remain when the Mayflower sailed for England again. An unknown continent behind them; the limitless ocean in front. A little handful of people whose great spirit has lighted the pathway of the years.

That for which the Pilgrims gave thanks

on a bleak and barren shore, was small indeed compared to what we have today. Out of the few joys left them; out of the suffering they had endured; they found heart to thank God for what had been spared them.

First Thanksgiving Day

That first Thanksgiving Day was held in the open, on improvised tables, with a few Indians as guests. Many hearts were heavy with grief for the loss of loved ones on the way; many were dark with foreboding of what lay before them on the morrow. With humbly bowed heads, they gave thanks.

The freedom which we accept so casually was only a dream to them. A dream for which they were willing to give their lives if need be. Many did not live to taste the fruits of that victory; many never realized the dream for which they died.

We, in America, have so much. Granted, that hunger and privation are not strangers to us; that disasters have often taken their toll of us, yet we have more to be thankful for than any other country in the world today. We have those precious things which gold cannot buy. Liberty, freedom of speech and the right to pursue happiness as we will. That freedom was bought with blood, at terrible cost. We must not treat it lightly. It can be taken from us but that is up to us.

The intangible thing called liberty, which we hold in careless hands, is something nothing can compensate or replace, once lost. Nothing but blood-shed can regain it. Let us be thankful this Thanksgiving. Let us remember the Mayflower. Let us remember to thank God that we live today in the United States of America.

Chapter Leaders Aid Aluminum Drive

FROM Abilene, Kansas, comes word of D. A. R. leadership in the organization, publicity, solicitation and collection of aluminum for defense. Appointed co-Chairman by the Mayor, Mrs. R. J. Long of the Abilene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, chose twenty-six

women as co-workers, nine of whom were members of her Chapter.

They contacted every home as well as the merchants of the town, and in their own cars collected 650 pounds of aluminum. They are full of praise for the cooperation and response received on every hand.

Committee Reports



JOSEPH GERARD AS GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, GARY COOPER IN "SERGEANT YORK"
A WARNER BROS. FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE

Junior American Citizens Committee

IT is indeed a privilege to once again write some words of recommendation, encouragement and praise for this committee.

When Mrs. Pouch asked me to be the General Vice-Chairman of Junior American Citizens, it gave me much pleasure to accept. My interest has been in this work for years, long before I was National Chairman, and it just seemed as if an Honorary Degree was being conferred upon me.

At this Thanksgiving time, when I look back over the work of the Committee during the past six years, I truly have a very thankful heart, for I have seen the clubs grow as never before, and I feel that the Daughters are gradually awakening to the

wonderful opportunity offered to them with this patriotic educational work among the young people of our country. But think what could be accomplished if every chapter would become interested, and sponsored one or more clubs. It could be done.

* *Youth the Backbone of Nation*

Let us never forget that youth is the backbone of our nation; lead them in paths of democratic thinking, stress the ideals and principles on which this nation was founded, and teach them respect for our Flag, from the kindergarten on through high school, and we need not fear for the future of these United States.

Michigan has been most fortunate in having the cooperation of the teachers with

the Junior American Citizens Clubs, especially in our large cities. In one city, the clubs are used as a class project in the auditorium, and the teacher wrote: "After hearing about Junior American Citizens Clubs, our school decided to join, and every child in the school belongs to one of the clubs. As a Memorial to the school, the 9A graduating class gave a United States Flag for each room, to be used in connection with club work. These Flags were presented to the rooms at the first club meeting. The color bearers reported to the auditorium, and received their Flags. They formed a double line, and marched back to their rooms, to the music of 'Stars and Stripes Forever'. On reaching their rooms, the doors were opened at a given signal on the trumpet. The Flags were carried to the front of the rooms, and the entire group repeated 'The Pledge to the Flag', and sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner'. Thus the clubs were launched."

Michigan Clubs Sewing for Red Cross

Many of our Michigan clubs are sewing and knitting for the Red Cross. Some clubs always give Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. In one of our clubs, the third generation is now a member, a granddaughter of one of the first members. There have been clubs in some schools for more than twenty years.

The chapter in one of Michigan's larger cities sponsored a Junior American Citizens Week, with assemblies in every school having clubs. An outstanding speaker was heard, and representatives from the chapter attended each of these meetings, and spoke.

During the summer, clubs were carried on in some of Michigan's migrant camps, in a health camp, and at the hospital for the children afflicted with infantile paralysis. When the Chairman visited this club, and the "Pledge to the Flag" was given, only three of the children were able to stand but all knew the Pledge, and recited it from their cots. These members say they are trying to be good citizens by obeying the hospital rules, and by being helpful to each other.

The Principal of one of our schools, where there are mostly colored children enrolled, awarded a yellow ribbon for six weeks of good citizenship, a blue ribbon for twelve weeks, and finally a J. A. C. button for a semester of merit, which makes them full-fledged members of their club. The Principal says it has worked splendidly, and she is very appreciative of the buttons, handbooks, and the cooperation given her.

One Michigan chapter gave a very lovely tea for the teachers who sponsor the clubs in the schools, and afterward, it was my pleasure as State Chairman, to hold a round-table discussion, which was a great help in bringing out their problems, and trying to help solve them.

So now, in these trying times that face us, let every able D. A. R. give all possible help to our young people, that we may strengthen their faith in our country, and so that they will in turn be willing to sacrifice all, if need be, to preserve this blessed land.

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,

(Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner)

National General Vice-Chairman.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CLUB

Junior American Citizens

All through the autumn days the girls in the Martha Washington Club of Junior American Citizens in a Westchester County, New York, school looked forward eagerly to their bi-weekly meetings in the basement game room of the Chapter Chairman, who served as their leader. They were ten little girls between the ages of nine and eleven. These ten little girls had reason for their eagerness. They were building up their own Christmas spirit with hours of work to

bring joy to other children less fortunate—girls and boys who could not go to Junior American Citizens' meetings, and children who would see no bells and holly.

The Club members were making Christmas trees by inserting berry-trimmed evergreen branches in cotton-covered spools. Fascinating dolls, with ruffled crepe paper capes and skirts, grew out of clothespins, under their busy little fingers. Finally, some of their own toys and clothing went

into the Christmas boxes with these precious handmade gifts.

The climax to this season's activity was the thrill which came to the officers of the Martha Washington Club when they stood before a representative of the Family Service Society, presenting their Christmas boxes filled with so much love. Another thrill was the official letter of thanks from the Society, received in time to read at the Club's Christmas meeting, which, as a special treat, was held around the living-room fireplace.

Their plans for renewing the joy of giving at this Christmas season include the preparation of scrapbooks. From hundreds of beautiful Christmas cards given to the Club by the members of the sponsoring Chapter, each girl is following her own idea. Pamela chooses snow scenes for her

pages, but Mildred prefers bells and Cyril knows that Santa Claus is expected in a Christmas picture-book.

From the East and from the West, to this School have come girls inquiring for a Junior American Citizens Club. They were not disappointed, for the Martha Washington Club was ready to take them into membership. Nancy from Wisconsin and Patsy from Boston brought stories of their experiences in those far away Clubs, to delight the Westchester girls, and felt themselves at home. For Junior American Citizens, like Daughters of the American Revolution, are held together by common aims of patriotism, loyalty and service across this wide United States.

MRS. JAMES GRANT PARK,
*National Vice-Chairman,
Junior American Citizens Committee.*

The American Indians Committee

FOR years the Daughters of the American Revolution have performed a fine service among the Indians that has now developed to such importance a committee supervises the work.

The main feature of this work is education, and it is divided into the same seven geographical divisions into which all other committees of this society are divided, every division being headed by a Vice Chairman. The State Chairmen are expected to cover all phases of the work in their own states, but they may call at will upon the Special or Vice Chairman within their divisions.

For your convenience and so that you may know where to find the information you desire, the arrangement and the names of the chairmen are given as follows:

Northern Division: Mrs. Walter A. Henricks, 217 Main Street, Penn Yan, N. Y., has scholarships, donations of all kinds, old clothing, used books, etc. She is also in charge of Indian chants and legends.

Eastern: Mrs. James P. Francis, Park Hills, Huntington, W. Va., has Indian fine arts which will include painting, drawing, etc. She will learn who are the outstanding Indian artists, and she will know their work and where talent in these lines is to be found and in which cases educational aid is warranted.

Southeastern: Miss Elizabeth Ann Fill-suer, 3205 Broad St., Cleveland, Tenn., has pictures and scrap books which is intended to show the Indian at work, at play, as he does ceremonial dances, etc.

Southwestern: Mrs. Hester Wishaar, care Indian Agency, Leupp, Arizona, has ceremonies. She will know the dates and places where these rites are to be held, and she will determine what fee is charged to witness them (if open to visitors). She will, therefore, be able to give valuable advice as to where and when the visitor should go if interested in these customs. She is in a position to know as she lives in a locality abounding in all sorts of general information about Indians.

Western: Mrs. James B. Vaughn, Castlewood, S. D., has St. Mary's School in South Dakota.

Central: Mrs. Ben M. Curtis, 1332 E. 27th St., Tulsa, Okla., has schools which includes all forms of Indian education.

Pacific Coast: Mrs. James B. Griffith, 3421 House Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming, has programs. She has data and materials for study or for entertainment suitable for chapter use, and in some cases she can perhaps send Indians to give programs for you.

Miss Josephine G. Richardson, 884 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., has Indian arts and crafts, routes and itineraries. This means that she can tell you where to obtain exhibits of Indian work, where it is made and where it can be bought; she can tell you what articles can be obtained, etc. at any time. She will know where assistance is needed for those wishing to make articles such as these. She will also give advice regarding how to reach Indian Reservations, and she may be able to make contacts so that the President General and other interested D. A. R. members can meet and know the Indians first hand.

Mrs. Arthur C. Parker, Naples, N. Y., has Indian relics, N. S. D. A. R. (Washington) Indian Room. She will keep an up to

date record of the patriotic life of the Indian, National Defense, C. C. C. enrollments, etc. She also is in charge of legislation which means she will keep well informed on all Government activities which affect the Indian. D. A. R. will have, however, nothing whatever to do with the forming of or the passing of any Government Legislation.

Educating the American Indian has proved to be one of the greatest assets in National Defense known in the United States. Put an educated Redman on guard and "the Stars and Stripes shall forever wave over the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave".

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

{Motion Picture Premieres In The Nation's Capital

THIS month it is our privilege to write a brief article on "One Foot In Heaven."

First, I want to say it was a very real pleasure to meet Miss Martha Scott when she was in Washington, D. C., for the World Premiere showing of the picture in which she so beautifully portrayed the part of the lovely character of the wonderful Mother, Mrs. Spence. No words of mine can adequately describe Miss Scott's sweet, lovable personality; she has that aptitude to make one feel at once that she is a real friend, that wherever she may be she will radiate goodness and happiness to all who come in contact with her. It is easily understood why she was chosen for the part of the leading lady in "One Foot in Heaven."

This picture tells the story of a warm-hearted, lovable man and his family. When he decided to change his career from one profession to another which will take him to new territory far from his home, his fiancée tells him she will go with him "wherever it may be."

The end of the journey finds the couple in a remote country town vastly different from their former surroundings. They must necessarily make many adjustments in their lives and endure hardships such as they had never known of. Very soon they

learn the ways and habits of those in their new world and are able to be helpful and bring new joys and comforts to the people.

As they labor together new burdens come as their family increases, and they move from one town to another. Withal they never give up but go on and on living and doing the kindly acts and deeds that make a truly happy family at home.

It has been said this is "One of the greatest pictures of this or any other year. There is nothing soft about it and it will have universal appeal. There is romance and drama and rich humor. Love of God and love for men, women and little children, is its theme song. Whatever your age, faith or condition, if you have ever lived in a family, you'll be stirred by this portrayal. It is life with father and mother. And it marches with the trumpets of faith and courage."

We recommend that everyone see "One Foot in Heaven." It is particularly refreshing at this time, for it stresses those simple, fundamental and spiritual qualities, that make good citizens, and without which we, as a people, could never have become a great nation. It depicts humanity and tugs at the heartstrings. It is a "success story"—not success as defined in the usual way, of an accumulation of great wealth



FREDERICK MARCH, MARTHA SCOTT IN "ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN". A WARNER BROTHERS PICTURE

and high position, but according to a well-known definition, herewith quoted:

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of thinking men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by a perfect poem, an improved poppy or a ransomed soul; who has looked for the best in others and given the best he had."

Sergeant Alvin C. York of World War and movie fame came to Washington for the film premiere of the picture that bears his name. He was accompanied by his wife ("Gracie" of the picture) and a son, Woodrow Wilson York, one of his several patriotically named children. A triumphal tour of Washington was arranged in honor of this great soldier, climaxing in his attending, with many other celebrated guests, the opening performance in Washington. The Tennessee State Society honored him with a banquet and reception, and the mod-

est Tennessee mountaineer and his family were received by the President at the White House. The United States Senate promoted him to the rank of colonel and placed him on the retired list on a colonel's pay.

Twenty-three years ago honors, parades, banquets greeted Sergeant York upon his return to this country as the Nation's hero. Movie, theatre and business contracts were offered him, but he refused them with this statement: "I wouldn't trade on the American uniform." The humble sergeant anxiously welcomed the opportunity to return to his native valley—the Valley of the Three Forks of the Wolf—to his loved ones and his land.

Alvin York firmly declined to capitalize in any way on his exploits until recently, when the needs of the Foundation, a school for the education of Tennessee mountain children, which he established after the war, is said to have prompted his final yielding to the production of a picture based on his

career. York, himself, selected the star for his screen's biography, stating that he didn't know much about movie actors, but he liked "that fellow Gary Cooper." He approved the carefully authenticated script and paid a three-week visit to Hollywood, looking over the sets and making the acquaintance of the man who played the title role.

Recently asked what the veterans of the World War gained by fighting "to make the world safe for democracy," York is reported to have replied: "It gave me 23 years of living in a country where the Goddess of Liberty is stamped on men's hearts as well as on the coins of their pockets. By our victory in the last war, we won a lease on liberty, not a deed to it."

"Sergeant York," the life story of this famed World War hero No. 1, may well rank as the No. 1 film of 1941. It is not picture fiction, but it is based on facts taken from the diary of Sergeant Alvin C. York of Tennessee, the Congressional Record, and on anecdotes collected in the hero's native village from his neighbors.

It covers his days as a wild and uncontrollable hillbilly in his youth; through his conversion to religion; his falling in love; his being drafted into the army; his overcoming his conscientious objections after reading a history of the United States given to him by one of his superior officers to his figuring in the greatest individual exploit of the war and his return to his beloved Tennessee.

The picture is a great human document, timely and fascinating, splendidly acted, sincerely produced, and suitable for family enjoyment.

Short Subjects

Reviewed by the National Preview Committee

A CITY WITHIN A CITY (Columbia)

A trip through Radio City, the famous Rockefeller Centre, visited by 2½ million people every year, showing the buildings, employees and activities. Family.

EXPLORING SPACE (Columbia)

Interesting and educational closeups of the moon, Mars, Venus, the Milky Way and other universal marvels as developed by the Hayden Planetarium. Family.

GUARDIANS OF THE WILDS (Paramount)

An informative subject produced with the cooperation of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing the varied and constant duties of our forest rangers. Strong educational value. Family.

IT HAPPENS ON ROLLERS (Vitagraph)

The grace and beauty of roller skating, one of America's most popular sports, is illustrated by talented skaters. Family.

JOURNEY IN TUNISIA (Columbia)

A film record of the city of Tunis in old Carthage and something of its history over the centuries. Informative. Family.

SOLDIERS OF THE SKY (20th Century-Fox)

The thorough training and exploits of the men in the parachute troops is instructively described. There is a spectacular shot of troops in a mass jump. An unusual short. Family.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

National Historical Magazine Committee

IT is a joy to bring greetings from the Daughters of the Western Division from the standpoint of interest in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. The following states comprise the Western Division—Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Colorado. Our membership is not large but we are strong in loyalty to the National Society and in our interest in the Magazine.

Since few chapters resume work for the year until October it is impossible to give a report as to the progress being made at this time.

Our National Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, with her enthusiasm, is stimulating interest and we are looking forward to a most successful year.

State Chairmen are busy contacting their chapter chairmen stressing the importance of the Magazine as the Official Magazine of the National Society and the necessity for every member to have her own copy. The only way members can hope to become well informed is to make use of the Magazine keeping step with the progress of the Society from month to month. We want the mem-

bers to feel proud that they belong to such a great organization.

In order to do this every chapter chairman must be alert—seeking new subscriptions and checking for renewals—many a subscription is lost because of failure to check on renewals.

The Western Division is making an effort to double its subscription list. In order to do this we must think it, talk it; become Magazine minded.

May I remind you that the Editor will

greatly appreciate letters and articles from readers—articles of historic and patriotic value. Keep in mind news must be sent while it is still news.

With every good wish for a successful year and an awakening in Magazine interest, I am,

Faithfully,

GRACE F. GILLASPIE
(Mrs. Carbon Gillaspie),
National Vice Chairman,
National Historical Magazine Committee.

National Chairmen of National Committees

Committee	Chairman and Address
ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC	MRS. WALTER M. BERRY, Rt. 5, Box 870, Memphis, Tenn.
AMERICAN INDIANS	MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.
AMERICANISM	MRS. HORACE JACKSON CART, 602 W. 27th St., Kearney, Nebraska.
APPROVED SCHOOLS	MISS HARRIET SIMONS, 303 Division St., Marshall, Mich.
CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND	MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELTON, 1903 N. 49th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
CONSERVATION	MISS EMELINE A. STREET, 259 Canter St., New Haven, Conn.
AMERICAN RED CROSS	Vice-Chairman in Charge—(Sub-committee under Conservation) MRS. B. H. GRAGLEY, 1115 S. Genesee Drive, Lansing, Mich.
CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG	MISS ELIZABETH M. BARNES, The Kennedy-Waiten, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMAGE	MRS. JOHN T. GARDNER, R. F. D. No. 2, East Greenwich, R. I.
D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP	MISS HELEN M. McMACKIN, 413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.
D. A. R. MUSEUM	MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY (of Trenton, N. J.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. STUDENT LOAN FUND	MRS. EUGENE NORFLEET DAVIS, 1005 Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.
ELLIS ISLAND—ANGEL ISLAND	MRS. MAURICE D. FARRAE, 90 Hillside Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
FILING AND LENDING BUREAU	MRS. FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON (of New York City), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
GENEALOGICAL RECORDS	DR. JEAN STEPHENSON, The Conard, 13th & I Sts., Washington, D. C.
GIRL HOME MAKERS	MRS. WILLIAM WESLEY BROTHERS, 730 N. Garfield Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.
GOOD CITIZENSHIP PILGRIMS CLUBS	MRS. ARTHUR J. RAHN, 113 Hawthorne Street, Lewistown, Montana.
HISTORICAL RESEARCH	MRS. FREDERICK ALFRED WALLIS (of Paris, Ky.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS	MRS. ASA FOSTER HARNBARGER, 1114 S. Sherbourne Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP	MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS, 3601 Kinzie Ave., Racine, Wis.
MOTION PICTURE	MISS ETHEL M. MARTIN, 4527 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION	MRS. E. THOMAS BOYE, 1313 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.
NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE	MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, 305 W. Braddock Road, Alexandria, Virginia.
NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP	MRS. EDWARD W. COOCH (of Cooch's Bridge, Del.), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
PRESS RELATIONS	MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR, 196 Kent Place Blvd., Summit, N. J.
RADIO	MRS. MYRTLE M. LEWIS, 80-90 Eighth Ave., New York City.
REAL DAUGHTERS	MRS. J. HARRIS BAUGHMAN, 518 Magnolia Ridge, Baton Rouge, La.

Children of the American Revolution

THE third annual state conference of the Children of the American Revolution of Illinois was held at the Community Center in Highland Park, Saturday, May 3, 1941, with the Blackhawk Society, serving as hostess. The call to assembly was given by Lewis Hutchinson, bugler, at ten o'clock. Immediately thereafter began the processional with the entrance of the color bearers, pages, state and national officers, and distinguished guests.

The state president was escorted to the platform by four little pages, Robert McManus, Eunice Helmold, Marguerite and Deborah Buchanan all dressed in beautiful colonial costumes and carrying colonial bouquets. The same pages served Mrs. Hoffman at the State Conference of the D. A. R. in Chicago early in March.

The meeting was called to order by the State President, Mrs. John W. Hoffman. Mrs. W. H. Janssen, state chaplain, gave the invocation and this was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Helen Sarett, and "America" was sung by the assemblage.

Poem Read of Founder

A poem "Our Flag of Liberty", written by the Founder of our Society, was read by Mary Olive McCartney of the Zeally Moss Society of Peoria and the C. A. R. Creed led by Ramona Taylor and Nancy Dee Nelson was recited. Welcome on behalf of the Blackhawk Society was given by Mrs. Mary Helmold, Senior President, and Philip Douglas Stokes, Jr., the Junior President.

Mrs. Hoffman then presented the honored guests, as follows: National Vice President, Mrs. Albert E. Jenner; State President of Michigan, Miss Harriet Simons; Past State Presidents, Miss Margaret Vance Simpson, and Mrs. George Reeling; National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, Miss Florence Deneen; State Chaplain of the D. A. R. Mrs. Ray Thomas; Past State Historian, Mrs. George Harbert; Regent of the Park Ridge Chapter D. A. R. Mrs. J. V. Hunter and Regent of the North Shore Chapter D. A. R. Mrs. George T. Rogers.

Reports From State Officers

The reports of the State Officers followed. The State President reported a state membership of almost 400 and 17 activities societies. During the year 18 members have transferred to D. A. R. and 4 to S. A. R. Our goal for the coming year is to be the "first 500" members in the State of Illinois.

Mrs. A. S. Nelson, Vice President reported briefly and expressed our appreciation to the hostess society and to all those who had helped to make our conference so pleasant. Mrs. W. H. Janssen, gave the report of the State Chaplain, and in the absence of the State Treasurer, Mrs. Carl Hand, her report was read and placed on file. The State Registrar, Miss Kathleen Cummings told of the new files and reported a new membership of 61 for the year. Miss Mary Jeanette Munce, State Secretary, reported the purchase of a record book and the transfer of the minutes and records of all meetings from November of 1938. The State Historian, Mrs. John Talkin, was unable to be present, but sent a lovely state scrapbook.

Junior Presidents Tell Their Work

The reports of the Junior Presidents followed. These reports were given by Jack DeGarmo, of the William Dawes Society, Margery Scanlan of the Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Laura Van Pelt of Little Fort Society, Philip Stokes, Jr. of Blackhawk, Martha Lou Alverson of Dr. Bodo Otto Society, Mary Olive McCartney, Zeally Moss Society, Jean Marie Halvorsen of the William Penn Society and Mrs. Leo Meade, Senior President of the Ethan Allen Society. All reports showed much activity during the year, were accepted and placed on file.

David Maley, the delegate to the National Convention gave a most interesting report of his trip to Washington.

The Honorable Frank J. Ronen, Mayor of Highland Park, then greeted the assemblage and welcomed the societies to the city. A response was given by Mrs. A. S. Nelson, State Vice President.

Mrs. Hoffman announced the acceptance of the new state bylaws by the National

Board and copies were passed out to all delegates and members.

New Officers Elected

The slate of the first Junior State Board as provided in the new By-Laws and selected at the State Board Meeting held in May were read by the Secretary as follows:

Junior State President—Janet Ingram, Blackhawk Society, Evanston
Junior State Vice President—William G. Blackley, Jr., Sarah Orne Revere Society, Park Ridge
Junior State Chaplain—Carol Coe, Dr. Bodo Otto Society, Chicago
Junior State Secretary—Mary Olive McCartney, Zeally Moss Society, Peoria
Junior State Treasurer—Jeanne De Garmo, William Dawes Society, Evanston
Junior State Historian—Dorothy Ramseyer, Lieut. James Knowles Society, Bloomington
Junior State Color Bearers—John Searle, Rock Island and Edmund Andrews III, Highland Park
Junior State Membership Chairman—Jean Partenhimer Park Ridge.

Miss Mary Jeanette Munce moved the acceptance of this report. The motion was seconded by Mrs. A. S. Nelson and was passed. The first Junior State Board of Illinois was then elected to office, and took the oath of office administered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Janssen.

A telegram of greeting was read from Mrs. William H. Pouch, which was deeply appreciated by all present. Announcement was made of the appointment of Mrs. Mary Helmold, as State Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Margaret Simpson announced the prizes for the scrapbooks and the first award was given to the Blackhawk Society for those having over 20 members, and for societies of less than 20 members first prize was given to Sarah Orne Revere Society. Miss Simpson said she would give prizes again next year.

The state president announced a prize of three dollars to the society that has the largest number of papers accepted during the year and two dollars for the society that has the next largest number.

Mrs. Albert E. Jenner urged the societies to take part in radio work during the coming year and time will be given to the Illinois Societies over Station WGES.

Donald Bingham reported for the Credential Committee with 126 present and ten societies represented.

Luncheon Much Enjoyed

The conference was recessed for lunch-

eon which was served in the beautiful dining room of the Community Center. The tables were beautifully decorated in red, white and blue flowers with corsages of red and white for all present. A delicious luncheon was served.

Following the luncheon a musical program was given by talented members of the different societies. Among those taking part were the Van Pelt twins of Waukegan, Marcia Goldman and Ellen Maxwell of Hinsdale, Betty Williams of Hines, Joann and M. R. Bortorff of Quincy, Billy and David Harbert of Park Ridge, and Jeanette MacMurchy of Highland Park. The program was closed by two numbers given by Daniel Cobb, Jr., Baritone of Highland Park. He was accompanied by Miss Gladys Cunningham and Lewis Hutchinson, Bugler.

A collection was given for the C. A. R. Room at Yorktown. The Star-Spangled Banner was sung by all, the meeting was adjourned, and the colors retired.

Tour of Naval Station

Immediately after the close of the meeting cars left for Great Lakes Training Station, where a tour was made of the United States Naval Training Station. Arrangements had been made by Mrs. Earl W. Gsell and David Maley. Arriving at the Great Lakes, escorts under the management of E. W. Crandall, Lieutenant U. S. N. R., conducted the guests over the ground. It was a rare treat and much appreciated by all who were privileged to be present.

Upon the return from this tour a delightful tea for delegates and guests was given at the Lake Forrest home of Mrs. George T. Rogers, Regent of North Shore Chapter of D. A. R.

The meeting for next year will be held in Peoria, Illinois, with the Zeally Moss Society as hostess.

MRS. JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Senior State President.
 MISS MARY JEANETTE MUNCE,
Senior State Recording Secretary.

◇ ◇ ◇

My books, the best companions, are
 A glorious court, where hourly I converse
 With the old sages and philosophers;
 And sometimes, for variety, I confer
 With kings and emperors, and weigh their
 counsels.
 —Beaumont & Fletcher.

Junior Membership

NOËL WALKER ROBBINS, *Editor*

Juniors in Red Cross and War Relief Work

IN her message to the Junior Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the National Junior Assembly this year, as well as in our first issue of this section of the Magazine, Mrs. Pouch asked that we give as much time and effort as possible to war relief activities, Red Cross work, and community-organized work among the soldiers stationed near-by. In this issue we will endeavor to give a hasty, and, of necessity, partial picture of the type of answers that some of the Junior Committees have found for these problems in their own towns. In view of the wonderful report that this makes, we are sure the whole picture, were the system of reporting from the entire Society yet perfected, would indeed be an inspiration to others to do their bit for these great causes.

Southeastern Division

In the *Southeastern Division* Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina were heard from.

In *Georgia*, the Atlanta Juniors are "majoring" in Red Cross work. They have three Committees just for this work, i.e., Motor Corps, Production, and Surgical Dressings Committees. This summer they have done the following: Completed two afghans, and have over one-third of another done; completed four sweaters, with others on the way; made baby blankets and diapers, as well as other sewing in the homes; seven took the first aid course; five are in the Motor Corps; three have completed the mechanics course, while two are now taking the course; manned a booth in the Roll Call, and did house-to-house canvassing; several worked in the U.S.O. drive; sent cigarettes to the British forces; and they have one member doing social work in a hospital.

In *Alabama* the following work has been done: Alamanace Chapter Juniors had a spelling bee for War Relief work, and even gave the \$5 prize to the cause. Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter has a Chairman for both Red Cross Production

and Volunteer work; they collect and distribute clothing to the needy; take magazines to rural schools; work in the sewing rooms; and have offered their services to the Director of the National Defense Training Project to help with the social and religious problems. Tidance Lane Chapter Juniors sponsor war relief work for their entire county, and do work in the sewing rooms; they have helped with the following list of finished garments: 153 bed shirts, 155 operating gowns, 72 ladies dresses, 96 girls dresses, 40 layettes, 150 pounds of yarn made into sweaters. The Princess Schow Juniors gave \$5 to the U.S.O. The Bierville Chapter Committee raised \$100 for National Defense. The General Sumter Chapter reports 61 sweaters, 3 pairs socks, 2 children's suits, and 1 muffler, as well as donations to the U.S.O.

In *North Carolina*, Statesville Juniors report 458 hours of work so far, and in addition, not included in this, 14 sweaters knitted; 1 suit for four year old; 48 baby blankets (two hours of work counted for each also). High Point has done at least 630 hours of work so far. Monroe Juniors, who are in the midst of the War Games of the Carolinas, are acting as hostesses in the Recreation Center for soldiers. In Brevard, one member gave a concert and raised \$180 for Red Cross, and another organized the Junior Red Cross and raised \$30 for Red Cross. Wilmington Juniors helped in a project in which cabbages were taken in for admission to a show, and then sold for Red Cross; all members did knitting and sewing; and this cause has been taken as their main objective for the rest of the year. Greensboro, a right new Committee, already has its members knitting, sewing at the Red Cross rooms, and making afghans and scarfs. Charlotte had their Committees meet together for two all-day sews, and turned out 22 baby kimonas, and gowns; 8 adult wool skirts; 12 children's woolen skirts; 50 diapers; sweaters, etc. They also have enrolled the entire crowd in the first aid courses; had all

of the booths in the Spring Roll Call; one of their members was general Chairman of all U.S.O. work done by the five Charlotte Chapters, and the Junior members raised over two hundred dollars of the entire amount turned in; many are also engaged in Motor Corps work.

Eastern Division

The *Eastern Division* sends reports from Virginia, District of Columbia, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Virginia Juniors so far have done 64 hours of First aid course work, 12 hours Motor Corps, 106 hours for Bundles for Britain, 28 hours of sewing, 40 hours of bandage work; 1 girl works for the Police Court; one has a Home Hygiene Course; also reported are 8 baby caps, blankets, sacks, nightgowns, one sweater; and the Juniors of the Commonwealth Chapter worked on layettes during their regular meeting.

The *District of Columbia* reports many working on knitting and bandages.

Delaware Juniors are working on Red Cross and U.S.O. projects, and are preparing to contribute books and games to the soldiers of Fort Dupont.

West Virginia reports much sewing and knitting for Red Cross; parties for raising money for Red Cross; work for Bundles for Britain; and flags have been given to people who were to be naturalized.

Pennsylvania reports as follows: Bellefonte Juniors have 20 sewing and knitting hours. Berks members contribute to British War Relief; work in bandage making and other work totalling 500 hours; donated \$10 to Blood Plasma Unit. Donegal Juniors gave \$10 to Blood Plasma Unit. Germantown Committee spent 400 hours in knitting and sewing, and contributed to British Relief. Independence Hall Juniors gave \$50 to British Relief, \$35 to Blood Plasma Unit; and knitted 25 sweaters. Kittanning members are knitting and give to British Relief. Lansdowne Juniors also are knitting and have one Gray Lady in the Naval Hospital; they record 200 hours of work. Moshaman members are knitting, and have completed one layette, with 25 hours credit. Peter Muhlenberg Juniors have 500 hours sewing credit; \$5 to Blood Plasma Unit. The Pittsburgh Committee do

work for the Motor Corps, sewing, bandages, and are also taking the First Aid Course. The Quaker City Committee gave 1000 special menus for sailors, rolled bandages, and are knitting. Queen Aliquippa Juniors have 19 members who give 3 days a week to a local hospital, make bandages, and have 244 hours of credit. The Wyoming Valley Committee made an afghan, work in Red Cross rooms, sold tickets for Greek War Relief benefit, have 229 hours of credit for service, and gave \$10 to a Blood Plasma Unit.

The *Maryland* State Chairman reports one Junior Committee having each member taking the First Aid Course; one Committee having charge of a soldiers recreation center at Laurel, Md.; all contribute in sending books, magazines, radios, and victrola records to Fort George E. Mead, helped provide furnishings for the Recreation rooms of this camp, and groups of Juniors, chaperoned by older Daughters, have visited the soldiers. Also they have collected much clothing for British Relief and are sewing for the Red Cross.

New Jersey Juniors are knitting and working for Bundles for Britain; roll bandages; are taking courses for 'Staff Assistant', 'Gray Lady', 'Motor Corps', and Braille work. One Junior is head of a unit for Bundles for Britain and Allied Relief. One is Braille Chairman, Monmouth County Chapter American Red Cross. Juniors of Shrewsbury Towne and Monmouth Chapters help with U.S.O. club in Red Bank, working with men from the nearby fort; they act as hostesses, and often serve the food in canteens; also find boarding places for draftees' wives and act as information hostesses. Many did house to house canvassing for U.S.O.

Northern Division

In the *Northern Division*, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut reported.

In *Massachusetts*, the Old North Junior Committee has organized a Motor Corps; about twenty girls took the course under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Club; twenty also took the First Aid course; at least thirty or forty knitted sweaters and did other work for Red Cross and War Relief.

In *New York*, all 28 Committees of the

state reported, and are doing Red Cross work, with over 3000 hours credit. The Gen. Asa Danford Juniors give one hour of each meeting to Red Cross. The Chairman of the New Rochelle Committee is a Lieut. in the Red Cross Ambulance Corps. Anne Carey Juniors have a graduate Red Cross First Aid Nurse. Anne Hutchison Juniors volunteered for Motor Corps, Production Service, First Aid, and Staff Assistants. Wiltwyck girls have several graduate nurses. One Staten Island Junior is in charge of Junior Red Cross in high school, and one member gives 10-12 hours a week of secretarial work. Abigail Fillmore has a chairman of Home Defense and one of National Defense, with one meeting on the latter. Olean has National Defense on its program. Abigail Fillmore Juniors purchased copies of "Fifth Column" and sold patriotic stickers. Staten Island Juniors are taking courses in Air Raid Precaution and have several members on the American Woman's Volunteer Service. One of the Juniors of the Claire Happener Chapter is an Air Raid Warden. These Groups have also given money to war relief, such as the Olean Committee, which gave \$10 to local and \$10 to the D.A.R. British Ambulance Fund.

Rhode Island reports: Gaspee Juniors gave 2 afghans, 4 sweaters, 2 bath robes, 3 operating gowns, 2 women's skirts, 5 baby bonnets, 4 jackets, 15 blankets, 11 baby dresses, and 6 nightgowns. In the Pawtucket Committee 2 members are taking the First Aid course; and one member alone made 8 sweaters. The Col. Christopher Greene Juniors have one member who teaches the foreign born of the county.

In *Connecticut* all are doing Red Cross Work of various types. They are keeping up the good work that won them the prize at the Assembly last April.

Central Division

In the *Central Division*, the Chairman received word only from *Indiana* where all Committees are doing some type of Red Cross work, though no details are given.

Western Division

From the *Western Division* Martha James heard only from one Committee, that in the Peace Pipe Chapter of *Colorado*,

where they had a meeting for cutting out layettes; these were then taken home, to be returned at the next meeting, completed; also several members made curtains for the day room of the Third School Squadron, of Lowery Field.

We have no word to our Division Chairman of the *Southwest*, but want to give her, Lois Lentz, all credit for her attempt at contacting the Groups, and for her fine personal work for the Red Cross and war Relief.

The above reports show the enthusiasm and ingenuity of the Juniors in finding ways to play their part in the present National Emergency. Your Editor would like to take this opportunity to go into detail in one of the ways that her own Committee has done some of the work, in the hope that others of you may try this idea, and have as much fun out of it as we did. We planned an all day sew, getting materials from the Red Cross rooms, and borrowed all the sewing machines, portables, needed, from the local Singer dealer. Then we asked each member to bring one certain small article of food designated, so that there would be variety. The hostess thus had to furnish only the bridge tables and dishes for the luncheon, which was enjoyed as a pleasant break in the work. By this method we were able to accomplish much more work, and had a real all-day party out of the affair. Another time one of the members furnished the luncheon, but this would not be feasible in most instances.

EDITORS NOTE: We are proud of your work, Juniors, and just hope that you continue in your efforts. But, please, do send in reports from each individual Committee, to your State Chairmen and Divisional Chairmen who are so anxious to give you the credit for your work, both for this fine cause, and for the rest of the Society's program.



Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read, but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention.—*Bacon*.

Junior American Citizens

Good Citizenship and Service: 1901-1941

BY HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER

Our Father, we thank Thee that America is our Country. We thank Thee that we live under the Stars and Stripes. Help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens.—
Junior American Citizens Prayer.

KEEN-EYED, thirty small boys applauded the "D. A. R. lady" who was planning a new "gang." She wore "stylish" clothes and used big words, but she seemed to know that because your folks talked Italian or German didn't mean you weren't an American—and a little dirt on your shirt didn't keep you from wanting to learn about your country or from trying to remember to obey the law. Mrs. John A. Murphy was the understanding lady; ice cream and cake sealed the agreement and Cincinnati Chapter in Cincinnati, Ohio, had founded the Children of the Republic.

That was forty years ago, in October, 1901. A year later, the Ohio State Conference adopted as a project the forming of patriotic clubs among the boys of that State.

A Great Responsibility

"A name, a badge, the right to elect officers from among their own numbers, the right to ask and answer questions, to debate, to sing, to drill—all these things make boys happy. Add to this a real military touch, such as a drum corps of 20, a military drill every fortnight under a high school cadet, and the boys become devoted to their club. . . . But the education in civics is not neglected. . . . Under a good leader, very much information and good can be accomplished in these meetings. . . . Our Daughters have here a great responsibility and a great opportunity. It is conceded that the safety of the States lies in the proper education and development of the children, the future citizens."

On April 21, 1906, the President General was "empowered to appoint a special committee to organize all over the country the Children of the Republic." Mrs. John A. Murphy, Past State Regent of Ohio and Vice President General, was the first National Chairman; April twenty-first became the official National "Birthday."

Girls were not accepted as members until the formation of the George Washington Club, on February 22, 1908, at the Henry Booth House, Chicago. It was later limited to boys, but the Betsy Ross Club, in Seward Park, which was for girls only, apparently thrived! At this same time, Miss Jane Adams and Mrs. N. W. Harris directed a Children of the Republic group of two hundred and fifty boys at Hull House.

First New England Club

New Hampshire announced, at the 1909 Continental Congress, organization of the first New England club. Next year Tennessee told of Southern success, and Illinois was the "Banner State" with 18 clubs! In 1911 California recorded the forming of a club on the Pacific Coast. From Nashville came the story of the Director who asked her boys: "Why is the Stars and Stripes the greatest flag in the world?" and was promptly told: "Because it has never been spanked!"

The original members were growing up: Louis Schneider, now 18, of the Cincinnati Sons of the Republic Club (a graduate group of Children of the Republic), addressed the 1910 Continental Congress. The audience's response recalled that of the Daughter who, on an earlier occasion, after watching the children present a play, exclaimed: "I have always thought that I was patriotic, but I have never known what it meant before today. . . . The work is indeed proven 'twice blessed,' since it 'blesses him who gives and him who receives.'"

Still, ten years after the organization of the first club, there were only 90 clubs, in 14 States.

By 1912, the scope of these clubs which originally included only those who were "foreign-born and of foreign parentage,"

was widened, for: "In many States we find very few foreigners and they are hard to reach. . . . but. . . many of Anglo-Saxon parentage need to be trained and taught the way to sturdy, respectable manhood." The same National Chairman added: "The directress has to be long-suffering, patient, tactful, energetic, resourceful and self-denying. I know whereof I speak from a strenuous personal experience!"

Since by then many of the members were older boys, in 1913 the name of the organization was changed to "Children and Sons of the Republic"; extended, in 1924, to include "Daughters," it was shortened three years afterward, to "Sons and Daughters of the Republic."

Michigan Becomes Banner State

Michigan had meantime (1914) become the "Banner State" with 27 clubs, and twelve months later reported an innovation: clubs "under the guidance of the regular school teachers of the public schools." In another ten years, this idea had developed to such an extent that the National Chairman urged the formation of clubs "in all schools."

Chicago Chapter announced that members of the George Washington Club of Sons of the Republic were ready to graduate into clubs for men, and that they were "law-abiding, industrious, studious young fellows." Cincinnati added that: "Sons of the Republic are now directors in Children of the Republic clubs," and, in 1917: "One of these young directors is Louis J. Schneider, who has had the honor of making a speech in Continental Hall before the Congress of Daughters. It is gratifying to hear that he is a successful young man and that his club influences helped his advancement."

That same year the National Chairman said:

"Perhaps the war excitement may cause many Daughters to turn their attention to the boys and girls who are too young for war service, but who can and will be a part of the great scheme of events daily unfolding before our eyes." . . . In 1918: "Today many a star on the service flags of our Nation is the result of training in some of these clubs." Ten years later Michigan clubs tell of help given by them to children of World War soldiers.

Clubs Held Worthwhile

Years of slow but steady growth evidenced the heightening of the Daughters' conviction that these clubs were worthwhile, and the increasing approbation of educators, social workers and other group leaders. The name, which had been changed in 1933 to Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, in 1936 became Junior American Citizens (affectionately shortened to "J. A. C."). At this time there were 1,549 clubs, with 49,218 members. Now, after a tremendous Golden Jubilee Year gain, there are 6,387 clubs—225,584 members!

A handbook of sixteen well-filled pages—a considerable advance since the six guiding leaflets issued in 1908—presents club objects and methods of organization, outlines for conducting meetings, by-laws, suggestions for activities and programs, songs, and Flag rules, as well as a prayer, a creed (1939) and installation and initiation rituals (1941) written expressly for Junior American Citizens. Every member receives a red, white and blue starry pin. A national registration file, renewed annually, provides an accurate check on the size and location of all clubs.

The 1941 Report of the National Chairman shows J. A. C. clubs active in 42 States and in the District of Columbia. Where in 1917 the record mentioned that: "Virginia has a field in her mountain population if only a leader could be found," today mountain clubs are celebrating their third year of community service—which has included organizing a Church Guild and a Junior Choir, visiting the sick, earning money to buy a school bus, and participation in good citizenship contests. The District of Columbia (in 1940) sent 47 children to summer camps, and was responsible for the presentation, at this last Continental Congress, of a patriotic play given by Junior American Citizens and the Honorable William Tyler Page, author of *The American's Creed*. New York has held successful joint C. A. R. and J. A. C. meetings.

Junior Committees are sponsoring clubs in several States. American Red Cross and British War Relief projects are stressed by many clubs. Michigan carried off first honors for expansion of the work, with an increase in one year of 421 clubs, 21,543 members, making a grand total of 909 clubs—40,278 members—in that single State!

Service Cited

Certainly the thirty members of the original D. A. R.-sponsored "gang" would be proud and happy to know that over 225,000 boys and girls—regardless of race or creed, some as "stylishly" dressed and using as "big" words as their friend, the "D. A. R. lady," and others, much as they themselves were then—are having the chance they so prized: to become well-informed, faithful citizens of the United States of America.

Perhaps few of the present members know the relief which their club songs, games and parties provide from the current nervous tension; more realize the strength and

courage they are gaining from the knowledge that while they study and work to aid their nation they are united with nearly a quarter of a million other J. A. C.'s; all appreciate the recognition of their desire to help and the understanding guidance into channels of constructive, timely service.

Junior American Citizens clubs, with a program adaptable to regular school day or leisure-time activities, and with devoted, self-reliant directors, can function effectively no matter how great the period of crisis. Earnest and grateful members will continue to pray:

"Our Father. . . help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens."



Grandfather Clock

BY MARION H. ADDINGTON

*The grandfather clock stands straight and tall
Ticking away the sober hours
On the polished floor of the sombre hall
And only the scent of garden flowers*

*Drifting across the quiet room
From the open window near at hand
Hints of sweet clove pinks in bloom
Where hollyhocks straight as soldiers stand.*

*Of hands once imprisoned there, quick as a wink;
The tremulous tenderness of some one's kiss;
Of pinks in a garden; of cheeks as pink,
The grandfather clock knows naught of this.*

*Nor of a pale lady gowned in white
Who listened for news of a husband's fate,
As she waited in trembling fear each night
And harked for the sound of the swinging gate.*

*Only it knows—or once it knew—
That long ago, in a certain wood
Brave men gathered in buff and blue
Near where a slender sapling stood.*

*And the sapling bent down low to the ground
When out from the forest those brave men
dashed;
And pinging bullets spattered round
As muskets flamed and bright swords flashed.*

*Of the dull sword hung on the wall above,
The old clock seems to know nothing at all;
Nor of men who died for a patriot's love.
(—DOES IT STIR AT THE SOUND OF A BUGLE CALL?)*

News Items



DEDICATION OF MARKER FOR PENNY PINES CONSERVATION PROJECT OF MINNESOTA, D. A. R., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1941. LEFT TO RIGHT: KATIE JANE GARDNER, C. A. R.; MR. PULKRABEK, STATE FORESTRY DIVISION; MISS NELLIE SLOAN, STATE REGENT; MR. GAFVERT, STATE FORESTRY DIVISION; MRS. CLYDE ROBBINS, STATE REGISTRAR; MRS. F. E. OLNEY, STATE TREASURER; MISS LOUISE BURWELL, STATE VICE-REGENT; MRS. ANDREW N. JOHNSON, STATE CHAIRMAN OF CONSERVATION

Minnesota Penny Pine Forest Dedicated

MINNESOTA Daughters on Sunday, September 14, 1941, dedicated a tablet marking a tract of about forty acres located in Pine County, near Askov, Minnesota, as a part of their Penny Pine Conservation project.

With the co-operation of the State Division of Forestry, about two hundred and forty acres of land, denuded by logging operations and forest fires, have been designated as the Minnesota D. A. R. State Forest. This region of the state is ideally situated for a reforestation project, as the surrounding country is famous for its rich growth of conifers. The small pines have been furnished by the State Forestry Department from their nurseries and a portion of the labor of preparing the ground and

the planting has been paid for by the Minnesota daughters.

As further funds are available, additional acreage will be planted on this tract, so that the Daughters will in future years have a living memorial to their interest in conservation.

The dedication was attended by State officers, members of the D. A. R. and C. A. R. and friends. The ceremony began with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, followed by the Lord's Prayer. The State Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. Andrew N. Johnson, presented the marker to the State Regent, Miss Nellie L. Sloan, who read the Dedication Prayer. With appreciation of the co-operation of the State Forestry Division in this project, the State

Regent pledged the Minnesota Daughters to "follow this precedence established in the creation of this Penny Pines project tract by planting additional trees for the benefit of the State of Minnesota and mankind."

The marker was accepted by Mr. Gafvert

of the State Forestry Department who spoke of the future plans for the tract and the satisfaction in the work which the members of the D. A. R. are doing in the interest of Conservation.

MRS. ANDREW N. JOHNSON,
State Chairman of Conservation.

Panama Canal Chapter Celebrates Its 16th Anniversary

THE Panama Canal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has completed sixteen years of interesting and successful meetings, with Mrs. T. S. Booz as Regent. We close with forty-eight regular members, five associate members, four new members, and seven non resident members.

The first meeting of the year 1940-1941 was most interesting, having as our guest speaker, Mrs. Ruth Williams, who presented a thrilling though brief message on the subject "War and Peace".

In October, Miss Mary B. Stevenson, Girl Scout Director of the Isthmus, at that time brought us an interesting and instructive resume of the Girl Scout Movement, its beginning, purposes and growth.

In November, Dr. L. L. Loofbourov, as guest speaker, brought a very inspiring message from the Baccalaureate address for 1939 by Dr. Marsh of Boston University. His subject was national defense, based on religious canon, as preserved for us in the Bible.

In observance of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Panama Canal Chapter, a luncheon was held at the Hotel Tivoli December fourteenth with forty persons present. The Governor of the Panama Canal and Mrs. Glen E. Edgerton were the guests of honor. Governor Edgerton gave an interesting and informal talk on "Patriotism".

In January Mrs. Charles F. H. Hull of Panama City, proved to be a most entertaining speaker. She spoke on the topic "England Before the War".

On February 14, St. Lukes Cathedral lawn presented a charming colonial scene, when members of our Chapter appeared in colonial costume to welcome guests to a Valentine Benefit Tea, the purpose being to raise money for the Tamasee Scholar-

ship Fund. Three hundred persons attended the Tea. Several members of the Children of the American Revolution were dressed in colonial costumes, and assisted with the serving. A profit of one hundred two dollars and fifteen cents was realized.

The National Defense Meeting was held February twenty-fourth with eleven members of the William Crawford Gorgas Society, C. A. R. as special guests of the Chapter. A short program was presented by several members. Dean Voegeli gave an enlightening discourse on "Democracy".

In March we were extremely fortunate to have as our guest speaker, Mrs. R. D. Wright, who gave a splendid talk on Tamasee, her personal experience with the students and teachers, showing snapshots taken at the school.

We celebrated our annual "Gentlemen's Night" in April. Dr. George Howard showed his slides, which proved most entertaining.

The speaker for our May meeting was Mrs. J. R. MacLavy, who gave an instructive talk on "American Women Composers". The following officers were elected for 1941-1942:

<i>Regent</i>	Mrs. Donald Dent
<i>First Vice Regent</i>	Mrs. R. F. Schnell
<i>Second Vice Regent</i>	Mrs. F. H. Hodges
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Mrs. R. G. Cloud
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Miss Etta Harrover
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mrs. J. F. Phillips
<i>Registrar</i>	Mrs. G. C. Chevalier
<i>Historian</i>	Mrs. Wm. P. Quinn
<i>Elected Board Members</i>	Mrs. Richard Taylor and Mrs. A. Clyde Ellis.

Other activities of the Chapter and its members were as follows: Twenty dollars was given to the Red Cross. The Panama Canal Chapter has been able to carry on

Geneva Fraday's Scholarship at Tamassee D. A. R. school, South Carolina. A five-dollar Christmas gift was sent to her. A gift of twenty-five dollars was given to the Children's Home, to be used for mattress covers, sheets, pillow slips and bedspreads. The annual History Award of five dollars each to Cristobal and Balboa High School students of American History was presented to Miss Virginia Keenan of Cristobal, and Mr. Frederick Frech of Balboa. Packages and magazines were put on boats going through the Canal. The book "American Cannon" by Dr. Marsh was purchased by our Chapter and presented to the Balboa Heights Library.

Three pairs of scissors were donated to the Red Cross in June.

Mr. Stacey Russell donated a one hundred dollar scholarship to Tamassee D. A. R. School.

We are very fortunate in having a Children of the American Revolution Society on the Isthmus with Mrs. Donald Thompson Baker as State President. It is called the William Crawford Gorgas Society with a present membership of fourteen and twelve applicants whose papers are "pending". The C. A. R. work is sponsored by the Panama Canal Chapter.

ESTHER W. HODGES
(Mrs. F. H.),

Historian.

New Hampshire Chapter Activities

RUMFORD Chapter, D. A. R. of Concord, New Hampshire, tendered a reception and tea on Wednesday of last week to State Regent Mrs. Robert Crosby of Derry and Chester and her officers at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Carroll of Concord, a Past State Regent. Past State Regent Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard of E. Derry, accompanied Mrs. Crosby.

Among those present at the tea was Mrs. Kitchen, chairman of the pageant "You Can Defend America," who kindly provided all present with seats for the pageant which was presented at Concord.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Harold Ingham, Regent of Rumford Chapter; Mrs. Robert Crosby, State Regent; Mrs. Carl Hoskins, Vice President General; Mrs. Ralph Crockett, Librarian General; Mrs. Edwin Storrs, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Frederick Runnells, State Chaplain; Mrs. David Anderson, State Historian; Mrs. Alpha Harriman, State Librarian, and Mrs. Thomas O. Parnell, President of the C. A. R. in New Hampshire.

Last Saturday between 40 and 50 members of Molly Reid Chapter D. A. R. and friends and members from other chapters and visitors were guests at the home of Mrs. Laura Austin, Windham Range. Mrs. Harlan Cochran, Regent, presided at a brief business meeting opening with the flag salute.

Rev. Lester Evans, pastor of the Windham Presbyterian church, gave an historical talk. Mr. Evans comes from an old New England family and expressed his belief in the principles of the D. A. R. Society. An honored guest who did not address the group but whose experiences were related by Rev. Mr. Evans was Corporal Ernest Harrington who served in World War I in the 103rd from 1917 to 1919. He was a member of the information bureau of the Intelligence Squad and received the coveted Croix de Guerre. A book of citations he received and a framed citation of the battles in which he participated were displayed.

Mrs. Barbara Myers of Canobie Lake, who has been elected to continue the writing of the Windham from 1882 to the present time, read a manuscript prepared by Mrs. Austin entitled "The Morrison Family," which revealed that the land Mrs. Austin retains at the present time as her summer home bordering Cobbett's Pond, is the same as that in the original land grant to the Morrison family from which her family branches.

A social hour with refreshments was enjoyed, Mrs. Cochran pouring. Among those present was former State Regent Mrs. Arthur F. Wheat, whose summer home is a short distance from Mrs. Austin's.



WILLIAM DAVIDSON MEMORIAL

William Davidson Memorial Dedicated

On Constitution Day, Sept. 17th, a memorial was dedicated to William Davidson, Revolutionary War soldier, by his descendants under the auspices of the Capt. James Lawrence Chapter D. A. R., in the Baptist Church Yard, South Point, Ohio.

The marker, a bronze tablet, imbedded in a handsome granite stone, bore the following inscription:

In Remembrance of William Davidson, 1747-1811, Revolutionary Soldier, First Settler in Fayette Township, Erected by his Descendants, Dedicated by the Capt. James Lawrence Chapter D. A. R.

While the remains of William Davidson and second wife, Barbary McDole Davidson, are buried close by, he had originally owned the land where the church is located, passing from his heirs to the Baptist association, the site was selected because of its natural adaptation for a memorial. The church yard is on State Route 52.

Mrs. W. T. Moore, chapter regent, was in charge of the program, which was opened

by the South Point high school band, Kimball Suiter, director, playing the National Anthem. Mrs. F. A. Bixby, chaplain, gave the invocation, followed by the salute to the flag, led by Mrs. Ralph Mittendorf, flag chairman. The church flag bearer was little Miss Dorothy Ann Brubaker, a descendant. Mrs. Chester T. Robison, descendant and co-chairman of the marking, held the attention of all as she gave the Davidson family history. Mrs. Howard A. Lawrence, president of the Davidson Club, led the assembly in singing "God Bless America." Mrs. Ira Burton, historian, next introduced Judge James Collier, who in recognition of Constitution Day addressed the audience on "The Bill of Rights." This portion of the program took place in the auditorium of the church, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion. The band struck up a march, when a processional was formed and to the strains of music passed into the church yard, where the memorial was erected.

Mrs. R. L. Hamilton, chairman of Historic Sites, gave the D. A. R. ritual ceremony for the unveiling, assisted by two young girl descendants, Misses Mary Eloise Ferguson and Gloria Ann Davidson. Hon. L. R. Andrews, of Ironton, also a descendant, made a stirring speech of acceptance, followed by the benediction invoked by Rev. Youmans, of the Baptist Church.

Other young descendants assisting during the ceremonies were, Misses Marlene Gannon, Helen Ferguson and Judy Berry, as flower bearers. Danny Joe Davidson, flag bearer at the memorial; Lloyd Porter, Arnold Davidson, Arthur and Howard Ferguson, Jr., as ushers, as well as a majority of the members of the school band.

The dedication created great interest in the community. The schools were closed for the program. There were visiting D. A. R. members from the Portsmouth, Ohio, Ashland, Ky., and Huntington, W. Va., Chapters.

The presence of Mrs. Mary K. Davidson Ferguson, 83 years old and only surviving grandchild of William Davidson, created great enthusiasm. Mrs. Ferguson modestly accepted the attention heaped upon her and when introduced, responded in a clear voice, thanking the Daughters and relatives for so kindly remembering her grandfather. She also made a nice donation for the memorial. Mrs. Ferguson was accompanied by her son, Mr. Harold Ferguson, wife, daughter, Mrs. Lyman Berry and two children, making four generations represented.

Already our society has reaped a reward from the marking, as Mrs. Ferguson's application blanks are now enroute to the National Society, and when accepted the Capt. James Lawrence Chapter will proudly acclaim, "We, too, have a member who is a grand daughter."

FRANCES FLESHER MOORE,
Regent.

New York Local Projects

THE New York State Societies, Children of the American Revolution, did outstanding work with local projects during the past two years under the guidance of Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, State President.

Each society was required to complete some project which would be of definite benefit to its members or to charity. Many and varied were the results, some societies having as many as six or eight distinct projects for the year.

The George Washington Parke Custis Society decided to collect clothing and toys for the People's Community Church of Buffalo. They were amazed at the quantities of good clothing which the members gathered together, also toys and a chair for a kindergarten. Junior groups of the society made individual gifts for children. A truck was loaned to take the articles to their destination. For this project they won the "National Gardenia of the Week" award. The senior group donated a large basket of food to a deserving family.

The General Philip Schuyler Society of Oswego, New York, raised \$100.00 toward defraying the expenses of four delegates to the C. A. R. Conference in Washington last April, including also a trip to Williamsburg and other historical places en route.

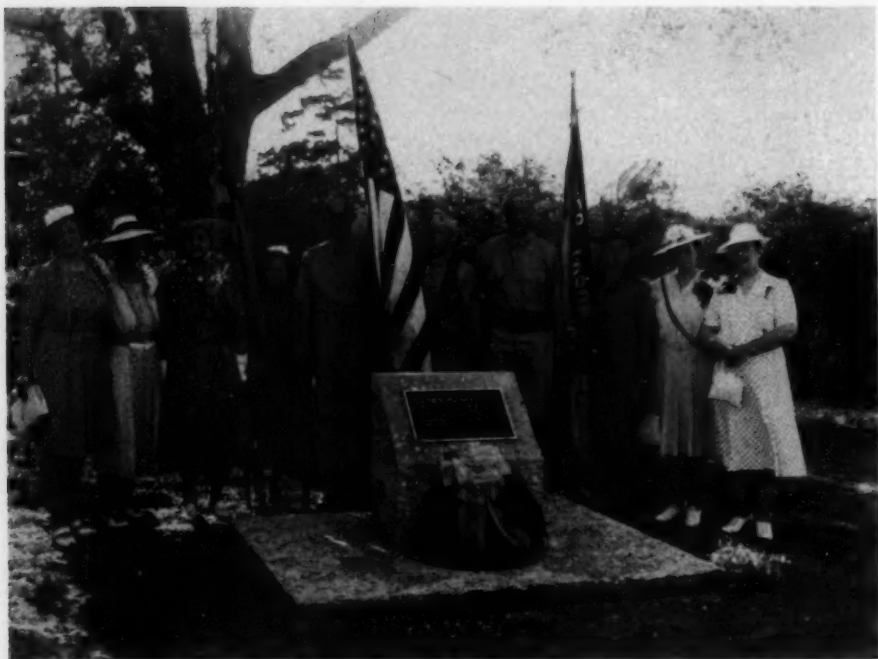
A Christmas party was given by the Bemis Heights Society of Saratoga Springs, for the benefit of the Hawley Home in that city. Each child in the home received toys, candy and a trip to the movies escorted by a member of the society.

Other work done by these and other societies was the giving of toys to hospitals, bundles to Britain, layettes for local Red Cross, the donation of Christmas cards, scrap books and paste to local homes for children.

The previous year's work of the New York Societies was very extensive; nineteen reported many and various donations. One project was the adoption of a family, another was the gift of enough clothing for six families. Some C. A. R. members made bags for hospital dressings, others raised money for various organizations, one group sent invitations to twenty local societies to attend a benefit Regional Dance for charity. Two societies very patriotically made a project of placing a marker on the grave of the revolutionary soldier for whom they were named.

We hope to continue this good work during the next two years.

JOSIE G. RUTHERFORD,
State Secretary.



UNVEIL MARKER AT HOME OF GEORGIA PATRIOTS. LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: MRS. J. H. NICHOLSON, D. A. R. STATE EDITOR; MRS. G. V. CATE, CHAPTER HISTORIAN; MISS JUANITA FLOYD; SCOUT HAROLD FRIEDMAN; COLOR GUARD, SGT. HULME, PFC. MCCILL, PVT. GAINES, BATTERY "C", 214TH C. A. (AA) FROM NEARBY CAMP STEWART; SCOUT HARRISON AIKEN; MRS. THOMAS C. MELL, D. A. R. STATE REGENT, AND MRS. C. H. LEAVY, CHAPTER REGENT

Honor Benjamin and Nancy Hart

ON Flag Day, 1941, Brunswick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Brunswick, Georgia, unveiled a marker to the memory of Benjamin and Nancy Hart, Revolutionary patriots of Georgia. This marker consists of a bronze tablet set in a base of "tabby",—a material in general use throughout this section in the early days, being a mortar made of lime, sand, oyster shell and water.

Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, Georgia D. A. R. State Regent, was an honored guest, and addressed the large company present for the exercises. Mrs. G. V. Cate, Chapter Historian, gave an interesting account of the Hart family in Georgia, especially at the time they lived on this site.

Miss Juanita Helm Floyd, of Evansville, Indiana, great-great-granddaughter of the

Hart's was an interesting visitor, and unveiled the marker.

The marker bears this inscription:

BENJAMIN AND NANCY HART
GEORGIA PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION
IN 1796 PURCHASED FIFTY ACRES OF LAND
AT THIS SITE AND MADE IT THEIR HOME.
BENJAMIN HART DIED HERE AT THE CLOSE
OF THE YEAR 1801.

◆ ◆ ◆

Carantouan Chapter N.S.D.A.R. celebrated its twentieth birthday at its Founders Day Luncheon, September 20, at the historic Iron Kettle Inn, Waverly, N. Y.

On October 4, the Chapter dedicated two markers, one at the grave of a deceased member and the other at a revolutionary soldier's grave.



EXHIBIT SHOWING RESTORATION OF THE SURGEONS' QUARTERS OF FORT WINNEBAGO

AN EXHIBIT booth at the Wisconsin State Medical Society's Centennial Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, September 10, 11 and 12, 1941, showed the principal historical work and objective the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution, namely, the restoration of the Surgeons' Quarters of Fort Winnebago, Portage, the only building now remaining of the many that originally comprised the Fort.

The Fort was built in 1828 by the United States Government—the third in a chain that was to protect the Fox-Wisconsin Waterway—the first being Fort Howard, at Green Bay, the second being Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, and the third was the vital link at the mile-long portage between the two rivers at Portage—Fort Winnebago.

Fort Winnebago was built under the direction of a young lieutenant just out of West Point—whose name was also linked with the other two Wisconsin forts—and who was to later order the evacuation of Fort Winnebago by its troops, the sale of its lands when he was Secretary of War—and even later was to become the much loved president of the Confederacy. That man was Jefferson Davis, and the chair in

the foreground of the picture was made by him while at the fort.

This small print does not show the details of the exhibit very well, but the walls carried an historical exhibit of early surgical instruments from the stone age to the present, posters giving the history of the fort and our building, pictures of the building and maps of the fort, historical maps of Wisconsin, etc. The center table is covered with a century-old Indian Shawl belonging to my great-grandmother, with old medical books dating back to 1790, a very old French mortar and pestle; in the right hand rear corner is an old examining chair, and in the foreground is a table with several old mahogany cases of surgical instruments—dating back to the middle of the last century.

The booth was adjudged the most interesting in the many and varied scientific exhibits at the meeting, and was used to arouse the interest of the medical men in Wisconsin in this building which is the cradle of medicine in Central Wisconsin. The Daughters hope for their active support in the near future. The women in attendance at the booth are, left to right: Mrs. C. C. Haumerson, Mrs. Glenn C. Chase

and Mrs. Vincent W. Koch, all of Janesville Chapter, Janesville, Wisconsin. Mrs. Koch is the State Chairman of the Restoration of the Surgeons' Quarters, and was responsible for the exhibit. I hope you can use the picture and some of the above information in your magazine at an early date, and I shall be very happy to send

you the larger glossy print, if it will reproduce more satisfactorily than the smaller one.

ARDELIA OLDEN KOCH
(Mrs. Vincent W.),

State Chairman for the Restoration of the Surgeons' Quarters at Fort Winnebago, Portage.

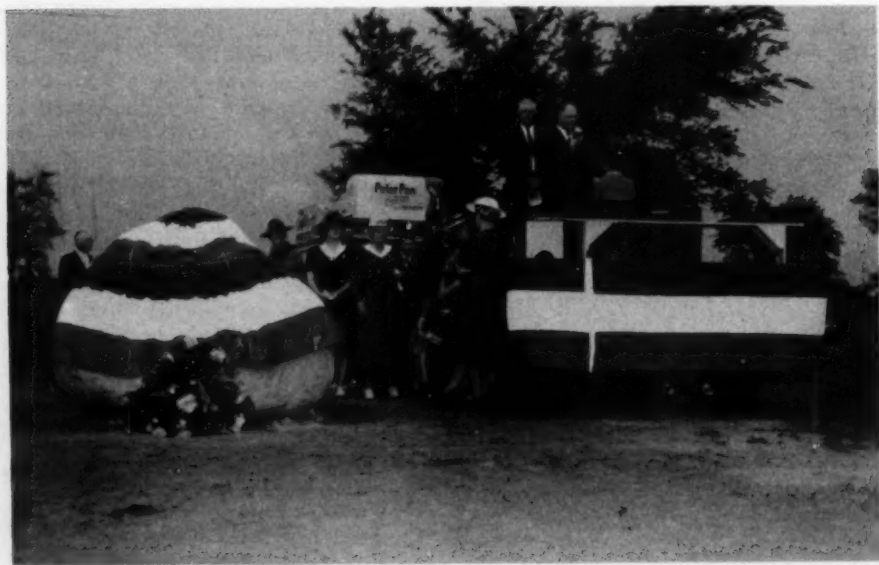
Oskaloosa (Iowa) Chapter Unveils Scarrem Boulder

ON May 30, 1941, the Oskaloosa Chapter N. S. D. A. R. of Oskaloosa, Iowa, unveiled the boulder which marks the final resting place of Richard J. Scarrem, a Revolutionary War soldier, in Memorial plot, Highland Cemetery, Eddyville, Iowa.

Richard J. Scarrem, one of five Revolutionary soldiers known to be buried in Iowa, and the only one buried in Mahaska County, was born in the Green Mountains of Vermont in 1760 and died in 1856 at the age of 96 years, in the home of Jeremiah Linderman, where he had spent his declining years.

At the age of 16 he bore arms for the American Patriots, at the Battles of Bennington, Bemis Heights, and Saratoga.

After cessations of wars and our independence was established—tradition has it, that he followed the fortunes of the Patriots southward through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and with the opening of new territories in the west for colonization, he came into Iowa sometime in the early 40's and became one of Eddyville's first settlers after he was 80 years of age.



GRAVE OF RICHARD J. SCARREM, REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER, MARKED BY BOULDER IN HIGHLAND CEMETERY, EDDYVILLE, IOWA. MEMBERS OF OSKALOOSA CHAPTER, LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. A. E. AUGUSTINE, REGENT; MRS. RICHARD HULL, EX-CHAPLAIN; MRS. B. D. ELLIOTT, CHAIRMAN SOUTHEAST DISTRICT OF IOWA; MRS. W. W. REASONER, HISTORIAN (SEATED); MRS. R. E. WOODFORD, VICE REGENT; MRS. ROY ROBINSON, CHAPLAIN

Leaders of D. A. R. in Tazewell, Virginia

MRS. Sayers French Harman, Regent, Fort Maiden Spring Chapter, Tazewell, Va. Chairman, D. A. R. Virginia State Historic Highways; is a daughter of pioneer families of Southwest Virginia, Mrs. Harman's record of efficient service helps to perpetuate their memories. A graduate of Graham and of Sullins College, she is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, and was a member of the West Virginia Legislature, 1932-36, serving on several of the important committees: Federal Relations, Bank and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Prohibition and Temperance, Humane Institutions and Buildings, Labor, and Education.

In addition to other offices held in McDowell County, West Va., Mrs. Harman was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, an Executive Committee member of the State of West Virginia's Crippled Children Assn. and of McDowell County Crippled Children Assn., and of the Salvation Army of McDowell County. Also, she was a Commis-



MRS. SAYERS FRENCH HARMAN OF TAZEVELL, VA., WHO IS CHAIRMAN VIRGINIA HISTORIC HIGHWAYS AND REGENT OF FORT MAIDEN SPRING CHAPTER, D. A. R. SHE IS ALSO A MEMBER AND OFFICER OF UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY



MRS. ROBERT O. CROCKETT OF TAZEVELL, VA., IS A PAST REGENT AND CHARTER MEMBER OF FORT MAIDEN SPRINGS CHAPTER, D. A. R.

sioner of Girl Scouts, and a Chairman of the House Committee of the Country Club. While in the Legislature Mrs. Harman was instrumental in preserving the Bluefield Colored College, which is now an outstanding example of its kind.

A member of the Christian Church, she was the driving force in the organization and building of the Christian Church at Yukon, West Virginia.

Mrs. Robert O. Crockett, Past Regent of Fort Maiden Spring Chapter, remained in office for ten years and was largely responsible for keeping the Chapter alive during the late depression.

Remarkable as both a civic worker and an ideal wife and mother, Mrs. Crockett, who is a graduate of Farmville College, has held many offices. Descended from pioneer families of Virginia, including the famous "Davy" Crockett, her son Robert, who is

Patrick Henry Descendant on Program

IT was a proud moment for Mrs. Harold H. Mays, of 222 South Fairfax Street, historic old Alexandria, Virginia, and a member of the John Alexander Chapter of Alexandria, when she was guest of honor on the "Heirs of Liberty" program broadcast under the auspices of Department of Justice and the D. A. R. Mrs. Mays has the proud distinction of being a descendant of Patrick Henry and spoke after the dramatization of incidents from the life of Patrick Henry with Bert Lytell, stage and screen actor taking the part of the great Virginia patriot and statesman. Mrs. Charles Alexander Swann Sinclair, past state regent of the Virginia D. A. R., was also on the program. Mrs. Sinclair also lives in Alexandria.

But the story behind the story of Mrs. Mays on the "Heirs of Liberty" program is that it meant the end of a long search by the U. S. Maritime Commission which had been conducting an unsuccessful search to find a descendant of Patrick Henry to christen a new ship named after the fiery patriotic orator.

Harry Shuart, press representative of the Maritime Commission, was listening in to the "Heirs of Liberty" broadcast and heard the announcer introduce Mrs. Mays as a descendant of Patrick Henry and immediately telephoned to invite her to be present at the launching of the ship Sep-



Courtesy Washington Times-Herald

MRS. HAROLD H. MAY

tember 28th. No sooner was this story published than venerable Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and also Representative Clifford Woodrum announced that they had found eight more Patrick Henry descendants. They were all invited to share honors with Mrs. Mays at the launching.

attending Washington and Lee, is an outstanding student, and her daughter, Sara Florence, at Hollins College, has won many honors.

As President of the P. T. A., she strove to obtain its present health work for school children and greatly improved playgrounds. For eight years she was District Superintendent of Children's Work on the Board of Christian Education, and is now a Member of the Board for Christian Literature in the Conference. Also, she was First Vice President of the U. D. C. for two terms and was then elected President. Devoted to public welfare, she organized the Bundles for Britain Chapter of Tazewell, of which she is still the President, and for many years has worked for the Red Cross on its different committees.

MISSISSIPPI Daughters of the American Revolution claim that they are the only state to have a Portraiture Committee. The idea originated in the Yazoo River Chapter, Morgan City. The work is being directed by a State Chairman and Chapter Chairmen.

Owners of portraits are responding cheerfully by furnishing photographs of their portraits with biographical and genealogical sketches, portraits of historic interest by famous artists have been discovered, the work is proving to be a wonderful source for historical research.

To stimulate interest the picture of a portrait will be published in the State Year Book each year, selection to be made from the Chapter securing the greatest number of photographs of portraits with sketches.

Parliamentary Procedure

"Know how to listen, and you will profit even from those who talk badly."—PLUTARCH

Voting

A RECENT question came to me and was "put" to me so "bluntly" that I "sat up and took notice" immediately! It was this: Just what is a majority vote? And will you please explain *how a majority vote differs from a Plurality Vote?* I have "expounded" on this subject many times, I know.

"A majority vote is more than half of the votes cast, or, in other words, more than are cast for all other candidates combined. It may be found by dividing the entire vote by two and taking the next whole number above it. Or you may state it as half of the even number next larger than the vote. The majority of any even number is the same as that of the odd number just above it. Thus 3 is a majority of either 4 or 5, as it is half of six, the next larger even number. *Majority* is taken from *major*, the comparative of *magnus*, great, and means the greater part. A majority vote must not be confused with a vote of a majority of the membership." See Robert's Parliamentary Law—Page 519.

Robert Rules Quoted

Robert also tells you on P. 571 that "the By-laws of an ordinary society should never require for any purpose a vote of a majority of the members, or of two-thirds of the members, unless they also allow voting by mail." The term "plurality" is never used except when there are more than two candidates and neither one has a majority. In that case the one that has the largest vote is said to have a plurality, that is, more votes than any other candidate.

Webster says—*Voting* means to express or signify the wish, choice, or will, either by voice or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition; to cast or give a vote. An assembly expresses its will—or its opinion on a question by voting upon it—and a voter is one who has a *legal right to vote* or to express his or her opinion by voice or by ballot.

There are several methods of *voting* or of expressing "your will" or your opinion. We are told by Robert that much time is

wasted in assemblies by taking formal votes on *routine matters* where there is evidently no difference of opinion, and that oft times, very complicated cases can be settled quickly by using the vote of "general consent." Minutes are usually approved in this way—"If there are no objections,"—and there are none, then the vote "cast" is virtually a unanimous one.

The vote, *viva voce* or by voice, the show of hands, and the one "by general consent" are objected to because these methods expose one's vote: In elections, in cases involving the acceptance or the expulsion or punishment of members, and in all cases of a similar nature, the voting should be by ballot, so as to be absolutely secret. It is usual, (and it should be the rule) for By-laws to prescribe that Officers and Boards be elected by ballot. When it is *not required* by the By-laws it takes a majority to require a vote to be taken by ballot.

A Rising Vote

It is very hard sometimes to determine between the affirmative and the negative votes—and a single member may compel a rising vote to be taken, and it only requires a majority vote to *order a count* by a rising vote. The responsibility of announcing or declaring the vote rests entirely upon the chair—and should the chair be in doubt as to the result she has a perfect right to have the vote taken again, by rising or even by actual count, but the chair cannot have the vote taken by ballot or by roll call unless by vote of the assembly.

Yes—the chair, if a member of the assembly, may vote to make it a tie unless the vote is by ballot. Understand the chair cannot vote twice, first to make a tie and then also give the casting vote. A member may vote for himself for any office or for any position and a member has a right to change his vote *up to the time* the vote is finally announced! After that he can only make the change by permission of the assembly, which may be given by general consent.

Please remember that while it is the duty of every member who has an opinion on a question to express it by his vote, yet he cannot be compelled to do so. He may

prefer to abstain from voting, though *he knows the effect* is the same as if he voted on the prevailing side.

Secret Ballot

Now we all know that the main object of the ballot—is *secrecy*, and it is resorted to when the members do not want their true sentiments known and do not care to vote publicly. Robert's Rules of Order Revised says: "Where the By-laws require the vote to be taken by ballot, any motion is out of order which members cannot oppose without exposing their views on the question to be decided on by ballot." Following up this line of thought I will ask that you read again the Article in June 1941 issue of the magazine (P. 54) it is very explicit, and gives you a very clear statement about the secretary casting the ballot for the assembly, and showing, that when the ballot is *not* unanimous—it is out of order to move to make the vote unanimous, unless the motion is voted on by ballot so as to allow members to vote against it in secrecy.

QUESTIONS

Ques.—After the result of the election has been announced has the President a right to vote, as she did not vote before?

Ans.—I would say "No," unless the consent of the assembly has been obtained, she would have no right to vote after the result was announced.

Ques.—What would be the advantage of having a nominating ballot?

Ans.—The advantage of having the nominating ballot is this—it shows the preference of the members without electing any one. See P. 208 of Robert's Par. Law. The nominating ballot is sometimes called an "informal ballot."

Ques.—When reporting the results of a nominating ballot, isn't it necessary for the one reporting to give the actual number of ballots cast for each member?

Ans.—Yes, the number of ballots cast for each one, but each and every one voted for is nominated you know, so the reporter "*does not state the number necessary for nomination.*"

Ques.—When you have a nominating ballot, must you vote for one of the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes? We were told we were obliged to do so.

Ans.—Robert tells you that "sometimes the By-laws state that the two candidates

receiving the largest number of votes on the nominating ballot shall be the *official* nominees. THIS DOES NOT PREVENT MEMBERS FROM VOTING FOR OTHER CANDIDATES, because voting is not limited to the nominees." When the voter wishes to vote for one *not on the ticket*, she should write that name in on the ticket, crossing out the printed names of the nominees for *that* office.

Note.—I have answered this question many times. This is the third time this question has been asked in the past month.

Ques.—What constitutes an "illegal vote," and are two ballots folded together considered illegal?

Ans.—All votes except blanks must be counted. Robert tells us that—"votes for ineligible persons, and fraudulent votes, should be reported under the heading of *Illegal Votes.*" When two or three "filled-out" ballots are folded together they are counted as *one* fraudulent vote.

Ques.—Who reads the report of an election to the assembly? Didn't you tell us that the chair should do this and never the tellers?

Ans.—Answering the last part of your question first—No, I did not say that. The teller (chairman of tellers or one appointed to do so) *reads the report* but does not say who is elected. Then the chair (or regent), reads the report of the tellers AGAIN, and the chair (or regent), *DECLARES* who is elected. The teller *does not "declare" who is elected.* There is quite a difference between "reading the report of the election," and "declaring who is elected."

Ques.—Why don't we have proxy voting any more?

Ans.—Your question implies that we of the D. A. R. did, at one time have proxy voting. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution never did recognize voting by proxy as far as I know. I have no record in my files of "proxy voting" and the National Society does not "indulge" in proxy voting at this time. Please read P. 200—Robert's Rules of Order Revised which will tell you plainly why the N. S. D. A. R. does not recognize proxy voting. It says, in part: "It is unknown to a strictly deliberative assembly and is in conflict with the idea of the equality of members, which is a fundamental principle of deliberate assemblies."

Ques.—Members were elected to the Board of Management (Directors) and a majority vote was received by more than there were places to fill. What should be done about it?

Ans.—Those receiving the highest number of votes filled those places (higher offices) accordingly—and if the term of office of the members of the Board, elected at one time varied, those *who received* the greatest number of votes would be given the longest term.

Ques.—Is the President (Regent) COMPELLED TO VOTE in case of a tie?

Ans.—No. She may vote whether her vote would change the result or not. The Regent may prefer to leave the responsibility of the vote with the chapter, and

though she favors the affirmative side of the question, she may cast a negative vote (the motion requiring a majority vote) which wouldn't affect the result, if the vote is a tie.

I am sure that it would not be necessary for me to repeat certain fundamental principles so many times if the chapters had the advantage of the information given in the Magazine Articles. The Articles on Parliamentary Procedure will appear each month from now on, and it would be a great help if *each chapter* could have the magazine to refer to.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



Autumn

BY MARGARET A. WALLACE

MY theme is of autumn with its trees and their falling bright hued leaves. It is a time of melancholy days when the sturdiest of flowers are drooping, rose petals drop one by one and their fragrant breath is gone.

One by one the petals fall apart and the hours creep—to hold is not to keep. The birds are impatient and on the wing, eager to wander from us to warmer climes. Yet they leave behind them sweet remembrances, of their lyrics, the echoes of which dance light as sunbeams on the leaves.

These songsters of the air cower before the chill breezes of autumn, hesitate and then depart like an eager, fluttering band for the Land of Sunshine and blue skies.

As we watch them go, our hearts are sad to see them flee away. For myself, I have loved ever the trees and autumn leaves when their summer glory is gone, our treasured leaves which rustle farewell as they fall.

How I cherish autumn leaves with their thousand colors so vivid that even the greatest artist cannot depict their beauty.

I have gathered and pressed them as if they were dear friends, as indeed they were.

Have you ever wandered in the woods in autumn where their regalia of russet and gold make them glow as with the hues of Paradise? It is the season that speaks of the verities of life when the sun grows dim and still more dim, yet the days smile on as the year draws to its end. At night we dream of sunny days and gorgeous nights of the summer of living when youth was in its glory.

We can hold our treasures only for a little and then they fade away as do our lives.

But the flowers will bloom again even as the trees will be decked anew with leaves and adorned with rays of sunlight.

Our lives pass and we hear distant murmurs of celestial music mingled with sweet voices of birds coming through the portal. Beyond it waits an angel band to restore our treasures and give us eternal joys and where faded flowers and fallen leaves are unknown, and where time and shadows never gather.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

KENTUCKY, the Blue Grass State, might well be called the "Blue Blood State," proud of its pioneer history, proud of the ancestry of its people. Kentuckians may well be proud also of their contributions to the D. A. R. Library, which cover over five hundred cards of reference books, pamphlets and manuscripts. However, these have scarcely scratched the surface of valuable and perishable historical and genealogical material,—wills, deeds, court records, etc.,—that is to be found in Kentucky court houses. We need these records! To delay is to deprive ourselves and future generations of the history of those hardy pioneers who made Kentucky great.

The Kentucky stacks in our Library contain state and town histories; thirty-one volumes of Filson Club Historical Quarterly; Kentucky land grants; Old Kentucky Entries, deeds and other publications, seven volumes, by W. R. Jillson; twenty-two volumes of Kentucky D. A. R. reports; thirty-seven volumes of Kentucky State Historical Society Register; two volumes of Kentucky records, by Julia S. Ardery; Census of 1790, by Hinemann and Brumbaugh; Kentucky court records, by E. W. McAdams; histories of many church denominations of Kentucky dating as early as 1769; Draper's Manuscript Collections; Kentucky Genealogical Research Committee contributions of Bible, tombstone and marriage records; twenty-five volumes of Kentucky Genealogical Committee contributions.

A notable acquisition are copies of marriage records of the following counties: Allen, Anderson, Barren, Bath, Bourbon, Clark, Clay, Daviess, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Franklin, Fulton, Garrard, Hardin, Harlan, Henry, Hopkins, Johnson, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Letcher, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Mason, McCracken, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Pike, Pulaski, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Woodford, compiled by Mrs. Annie Walker

Burns. To this tremendous task Mrs. Burns has added some abstracts of wills, deeds, vital records, Census of 1810, in all numbering ninety-eight volumes.

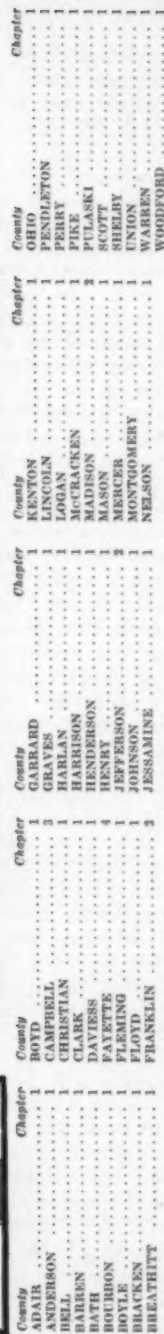
We are indebted for the following sketch to Mrs. William Preston Drake of Bowling Green, Kentucky, retiring State Historian. Mrs. Drake is compiling a roster of some five thousand Revolutionary soldiers and patriots buried in Kentucky, together with vital data when obtainable. She and another Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. W. B. Ardery, have been appointed by Governor Johnson as members of the Kentucky Sesquicentennial Committee to plan for the 1942 celebration of Kentucky's One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary.

Kentucky

Kentucky is a happy hunting ground for researchers seeking revolutionary ancestors. The earliest pioneers were by necessity defenders of the nearest forts or stations, almost without exception. Since the settlement of the state began in 1775, this defense of the forts or active frontier service prior to October 1783 constitutes revolutionary service. While Kentucky was still part of Virginia, Virginia set apart a vast tract in Kentucky for payment of her revolutionary soldiers. In addition to this 'South of Green River' reservation, many earlier military grants were made by Virginia in other sections of Kentucky, though some of these were for service in the French and Indian wars. Thus revolutionary service is often proved by Kentucky deeds referring to the grantee's military grant and its date.

The earliest Kentucky pioneers followed the Wilderness Road from Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough, Fort Harrod, Lexington, and the other early stations in the Bluegrass. About 1797 the great tract South of Green River was thrown open to general settlement, providing the boundaries of the previous military grants were respected. To this new section the migration followed the

Numbers Indicate D. A. R. Districts	Date Indicate Location of Chapters
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3	1903
4	1904
5	1905
6	1906
7	1907
8	1908
9	1909
10	1910
11	1911
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100	2000



Cumberland Trace, which branched off the Wilderness Road at Crab Orchard and zigzagged down to the settlements on the Cumberland River in Tennessee near Nashville.

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the fifteenth star in our flag, although the authorization of her statehood was signed by President Washington February 4, 1791, before Vermont, the fourteenth state, was admitted. In 1942 Kentucky will commemorate, in a great homecoming, the sesquicentennial of her statehood in a series of inspiring celebrations.

During the years of settlement an unceasing stream of Virginians poured into Kentucky, constituting by far the greatest element in the population. Many North Carolinians followed Daniel Boone into the state. In general, many of the settlers in the southern tier of counties along the Tennessee border were North Carolinians, though it is often the case that these North Carolinians were earlier residents of Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, these often being that invaluable Scotch Irish contribution to our population. An important early migration of Maryland Catholics settled Bardstown and a large surrounding area. Pennsylvanians in great numbers made their way to Red Banks (Stone?), and, reaching the Ohio, floated down it, peopling the counties all along the Ohio. So many New Jersey migrants came to Mason and Fleming counties and that nearby section that their trail was called the Jersey Road. Settlement from states other than the above was largely occasional.

Soon the older counties of the state sent forth sons of their pioneers into newer counties of the state to take up new and cheaper lands. In 1818 Congress purchased the Chickasaw Indians claim to that portion of Kentucky (and Tennessee) lying between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers—still called in Kentucky 'The Purchase'. This fertile territory was largely settled by waves of migration from the older counties and from Tennessee. In turn Kentucky was shortly contributing a great element to the settlement of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—thus ever westward the course of settlement.

A Bible printed and published by Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vermont, 1828, now owned by Mrs. G. F. Eaton,

Fort Mitchell, Covington, Kentucky, contains the record of the Coombs family, a certified copy of which follows:

Family Record

Asa Coombs was born 26 November 1770. And died Oct. 7th 1807.

Zilpha Coombs wife of Asa Coombs was born Jan. 26th 1775. And died Oct. the 17th 1850.

Samuel Coombs a son of Asa and Sally Coombs was born August 30th 1785.

Francis Coombs a son of Asa and Zilpha Coombs was born Dec. 24 1799.

Felix Coombs a son of Asa and Zilpha Coombs was born August 29 1801.

Fanny Coombs a daughter of Asa and Zilpha Coombs was born Feb. 26th 1803.

Maria Coombs a daughter of Asa and Zilpha Coombs was born Jan. 26th 1805.

John Coombs a son of Asa and Zilpha Coombs was born Feb. 9th 1807. Died April 30th 1881. Age 74 years 2 mo. 21 days.

Almira Coombs wife of John Coombs was born Dec 18th 1814. And died Sept the 2nd 1858. Age 43 y-8m-14d.

Frances Ann Coombs a daughter of Felix and Lucy was born Jan 14 1829. Married to 1st Jos. Bontoura 2nd W. Hendrich.

Maria Coombs a daughter of John and Almira Coombs was born January 18th 1837. And died March 3rd 1860. Age 23y-1m*-20d.

Thomas Coombs a son of John and Almira Coombs was born Jan 18th 1839. Died March 26th 1881. Age 42 y 2m-8d.

Beatrice Coombs a daughter of John and Almira Coombs was born March 15th 1841. Married Nov 20 1860. Died 2/26/29.

Mary Kathrine a daughter of John and Almira Coombs was born Oct the 15th 1843. And died August the 19th 1854. Age 10 m-4 d.

Francis Zilpha Coombs a daughter of John and Almira Coombs was born Sept the 14th 1845. And died June the 26th 1860. Age 14 y-8 m-12 da.

John Leslie Coombs a son of John and Almira Coombs was born June 2nd 1848. And died March 11 1891 4 A M. Age 42 y-9m-9d.

James Asa Coombs a son of John and Almira Coombs was born April the 14th 1851. And died October the 2nd 1859. Age 7 y-5 m-16 d.

Kate Coombs a daughter of John and Almira Coombs was born November the 12th 1853. 3/11/1929.

Joseph Coombs a son of John and Almira Coombs was born the 31st day of October 1857.

Certified to be correct, Mrs. Mary Coombs Eaton.

State of Kentucky, Kenton County. Subscribed and sworn to before me by Mary Coombs Eaton, this the 11th day of September, 1941. Geo. P. Disser, Notary Public, Kenton County, Ky. My Commission Expires Oct. 18, 1943.

Marriages

Asa Coombs and *Zilpha his wife was married Nov 26th 1798.

Francis Coombs and Judith his wife was married 15th April 1824.

Felix Coombs and Lucy his wife was married 1828.

Elijah Singleton and Maria Coombs was married Jan. 14th 1825.

John Coombs and Almira his wife was married Dec. 2nd 1834.

Henry Brown and Ann M. Coombs was married Feb. 16th 1854.

* (Zilpha, wife of Asa Coombs, was the daughter of Francis Hackly and Fanny Lightfoot, daughter of Colonel Goodrich Lightfoot.)

Original Pension Claims made from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, found among papers of an old lawyer, sent by Miss Ethel Boughner, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Akers, Jonathan	McDowell, John
Artis, Isaac	McGuinn, John
Barnes, James	McKonehey, John
Burroughs, Jeremiah	McKee, John
Barnet, David	McKee, William
Birch, Thomas	McQuinn, John
Blackford, Jacob	Mack, Charles D.
Boon, Ralph	Maloy, Barthelomew
Burgess, Edward	March, Charles
Burnhart, John	Markle, Adam
Chisler, Adam	Martin, James
Chockley, Thomas	Maxwell, James
Clawson, Garrett	Miller, Daniel
Coburn, Nathaniel	Moon, James
Cockenbaugh, John	Morgan, Thomas
Cogswell, Joseph	Need, James
Conaway, Samuel	Painter, Benjamin
Conklin, Daniel	Pierce, Thomas
Creekbaum, Philip	Power, Aaron
Crumliff, Cutlip(?)	Roughscon, Sumon
Curtis, John	Ruffcorn, Rufcow
Cussard, Philip	Simon
Dunham, Charles	Ryan, John
Flood, John	Salter, Samuel
Fuller, Joseph	Shaffer, Michael
Garwood, Samuel	Snyder, Adams
Graham, Joseph	Springer, Uriah
Hardey, Elias	Stilwell, Joseph
Harman, John	Sutton, Ephriam
Harbaugh, Jacob	Tharp, Paul
Hatfield, Elias	Turner, William
Helmick, Nicholas	Uphergrove, Isaac
Hening, John	Rager, Conrad Sr.
Hiles, Conrad	Reed, Jiles
Hillary, Ashburn	Roberts, Amos
Holly, Raleigh	Vanderhoof, Cornelius
Hunt, Jacob	Varner, Philips
Johnston, Joseph	Warrick, John
Kinnear, William	West, Thomas
Layhu, David	Whipple, Joseph
Lewis, Lewis	Wilhelm, George
Lewis, Thomas	Williams, William
Lint, John	Wilson, Isaac
Little, Thomas	Woodruff, Ephriam
McConcehey, John	

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

ANSWERS

B'41. Cave Johnson was born in Orange County, Virginia, 1760, died 1858; son of William Johnson and Elizabeth Cave. He married in 1784, Elizabeth (Betsy) Craig, daughter of John Craig and Sally Page. The children of Cave and Betsy Craig Johnson were: Elizabeth, Lucinda, Julia, Anne, Sallie, Nancy, Cave, Jr., Benjamin, John Q. From "Heroes and Heroines of Bryan Station". Mrs. Riley R. Cloud, 130 West Abriendo, Pueblo, Colorado.

G'41. Henry Sharp. 1. Henry Sharp, of Sussex County, New Jersey, married Mary Morgan, of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, a sister of General Daniel Morgan. They had three sons: John, Levi, and Absalom Sharp.

11. (1) John Sharp married Hannah Freeman of Sussex County, New Jersey, in February, 1797. Later (date unknown) they moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania. 1806 or '7, they moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, to a farm near Cross Creek Village, Called Bachelor's Knob.

(2) Levi Sharp married Elizabeth Freeman, a sister of Hannah. They too came west, and both died, leaving twin sons.

(3) Absalom Sharp, born 1784, went to Natchez, Mississippi, and lived on a plantation about 12 miles out called The Cedars. There he married, and had children, all of whom died. He died in 1851, and is buried in the family burying ground on the plantation.

Henry Sharp was a Tory; and our family tradition is that General Morgan, his brother-in-law interceded for him so that he was not deported after the Revolution.

During the Revolution, Henry Sharp was suspected of hiding Red Coats in his house. General Morgan was sent to search his sister's house, but found no Red Coats.

Either in New Jersey or Pennsylvania the Sharps had relatives by the name of Martin. The name Martin still lingers in our family as a given name. Some of the Martins lived in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

(1) John Sharp and Hannah Freeman had a number of children. Their son John Freeman Sharp lived and died on the home farm near Cross Creek Village. Their daughter Jane (my grandmother) married John McComb Steen, and both of them lived and died on the Pheasant

Hill Farm near Eldersville, Washington County, Pennsylvania.

- (2) Levi Sharp and Elizabeth Freeman had twin sons: Morgan and Benjamin Martin Sharp, both of whom lived and died in Steubenville, Ohio.

We have no record that Henry Sharp ever came to Washington County, Pennsylvania, but it may have been that he came to his son John in this county. As to the parentage of Henry Sharp, I have no data. As family names pass down, Henry's father may have been John, as he gave that name to his oldest son. His wife's name might have been Martin, as a grandson (the son of Levi) was named Benjamin Martin. Morgan Sharp is always in the connection.

Would like data on the Martin line. Mrs. James Scott Moore, 143 South College Street, Washington, Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

QUERIES

K-41. (a) Casselberry.—Are the ancestors of John Casselberry, born April 11, 1797, married Rebecca Casselberry, December 4, 1823, born September 25, 1790, lived in Giles County, Tennessee, and later in Alabama, the same as those of another Casselberry family residing today at Casselberry (Castleberry) Alabama? Their record shows: Hendrick Casselberg (Henry Casselberg) from Backendorf, Germany, settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, died 1729.

(b) Hendrick Casselberg had eight children: Derrick, William, John, Paul, Eve, Mary, Elisabeth, and Catherine. It is possible that Derrick, John, or William Casselberry was the father or grandfather of John Casselberry of Tennessee. Susie Jane Casselberry Rugel, San Marcos, Texas.

K-41. (a) Eiland.—Full name and ancestry of Nancy Ann (Daniel?), wife of Absalom Eiland, will probated in Jones County, Georgia, 1814; heirs, James Eiland, Asa Absalom Eiland, Levi D. Eiland, Stephen Eiland, son-in-law James Felts, daughters Nancy Wilson, Elizabeth Thompson, (she had son or step-son named Asa A. Thompson).

(b) Names of wives and descendants of Richard Eiland his son George Eiland of Johnston County, North Carolina, about 1700; (deed dated 1702). Name spelled Island, Iland, and sometimes in same document or legal instrument. Family from Wales to South Carolina port. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 5321 Dora Lane, Houston, Texas.

K-41. (a) Drury.—Any information about Charles Drury, a Revolutionary soldier, whose daughter Mary married Van Simmons in May 5, 1774, and whose wife was named Mary Hodges. All lived in Maryland.

(b) **Butcher.**—Any information about the Butcher family of West Virginia, especially about a John Butcher, said to have been killed by the Indians near Winchester, Virginia, or West Virginia. Mrs. George Smith, 436 East Broadway, Granville, Ohio.

K-41. (a) Stookey.—Abraham Stookey's children were Jacob, born 1776; Daniel, Mary, Chlorah (1783), Benjamin, Hannah, Betsy, Dolly, Sally and Susanna. Jacob Stookey had children: Jacob, Abraham, Michael and others. Want names of wives of Abraham and Jacob Stookey (Abraham's father) where they resided, dates, and

any information. Did Abraham and Jacob have Revolutionary service?

(b) **Hire-Shobe.**—Want parents' names, dates, residence, proof of birth and marriage, and any information of Elizabeth Hire (Hier, Hoyer) and husband, Martin Shobe (1721-92). Children: Leonard, Rudolph and Jacob. Stookeys and Hires may have been in Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley County, West Virginia, or Augusta County, Virginia. Want children (with proof) of Leonard Hire (Hoyer) born about 1696, wife Clara Litzler. Mrs. J. V. Hardcastle, Route 1, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

K-41. Sims.—Desire parentage of Edward Sims, born in Virginia or Caswell County, North Carolina, May 23 (25) 1783. Moved to Elbert County, Georgia, and married Sarah Ann Banks there in 1812. Moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, about 1822. Died in or near Tuscaloosa in 1841 or 1846. Cornelia Leffler, 618 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Florida.

K-41. (a) Lambeth.—Wanted information as to the parents of Thomas Lambeth (or Lambert) who lived in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1848, age about sixty-seven years.

(b) **Heath.**—Also want parents of Eliza Ann Heath who married Thomas H. Lambeth September 16, 1830 (marriage bond of Petersburg, Virginia) she of the city of Petersburg. Many records seem to have been destroyed. She is said to have been of Prince George County, Virginia, and her mother is said to have been a Stone. Any information will be greatly appreciated. Mrs. William H. Lambeth, Shepard Place, Nashville, Tennessee.

K-41. (a) Putt.—Henry Putt died in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1833. Wanted birth and marriage. Is he the Henry Putt who served in Revolution from Berks County, Pennsylvania?

(b) Isaac Putt, born Maryland 1774-6, died September 5, 1851, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, married Susan Betsey Putt, born Pennsylvania, 1770, died October 4, 1854. Wanted parents of both and Revolutionary service if any. Natalie R. Fernold, 803 Taylor Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

K-41. (a) Jones.—Wanted the maiden name of the wife of Robert Jones, Sr. of Sussex County, Virginia, father of Robert Jones, Jr. Attorney General, (Kings Councillor) of North Carolina about 1760.

(b) **Key.**—Information also wanted on Robert Key, also Attorney General, North Carolina, about 1762. Anne V. Mann, Box 575, Petersburg, Virginia.

K-41. (a) Simmons.—Was Benjamin Simmons, born February 2, 1713, died March 16, 1788, Little Compton, Rhode Island, married Mary Taylor (?) the same Benjamin who is listed in Cowell's "Spirit of '76" as being in the Revolutionary War and Smith's Military List of Rhode Island, and the father of Peter Simmons and grandfather of Rouse Simmons?

(b) **Gilbert.**—Who was the father and mother of Maria Gilbert, born Montgomery County, New York, April 2, 1808, married Ezra Simmons, died Kenosha, Wisconsin, February 24, 1895, and where did they come from? Mrs. E. W. Hayward, 307 North Kenwood Street, Glendale, California.

Delaware Signers of the Oath of Allegiance

BY ELEANOR B. COOCH

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R. and Member of the Public Archives Commission of Delaware

(The Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware granted the writer permission to copy for publication their alphabetical file of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware. Grateful acknowledgement is made of this courtesy)

This important alphabetical list of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance in Delaware is continued from our September issue.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Key

1st name in alphabetical order is signer.
Date given is when he signed.
2nd name is Justice before whom he signed.
Vouchers are so designated.
N. C. Co. stands for New Castle Co., Delaware.
Del. Arch. stands for Delaware Archives.

References

Del. Arch. File 160 contains original or photostat of all known Delaware lists.
Del. Arch. Vol. 2, pages as indicated.
Historical Society of Delaware, Old Town Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, owns lists as indicated.
"Battle of Cooch's Bridge" by Edward W. Cooch, pub. 1940, contains Pencader Oath, so called because most of the signers lived in or near Pencader Hundred, N. C. Co., Del.
American Jewish Historical Society, New York City, owns list as indicated.

G

(Continued)

Griffith, Richard, June 19, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
Griffin, Samuel, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher Thos. Jard, Hist. So. of Del.
Graves, John, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
Grubb, Aaron, Sept. 9, 1784, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
Grubb, Amer, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., voucher, Emanuel Grubb, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
Grubb, Benjamin, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., voucher, John Buckley, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
Grubb, Emanuel, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., voucher, John Buckley, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
Grubb, Henry, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., voucher, John McKinly, Esq., Hist. So. of Del.
Grubb, Isaac, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., voucher, Geo. Robinson, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
Gutary, Daniel, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Gunn, Henry, June 30, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 998.

Guthree, Wm., June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Pencader Oath.
Guthrie, Alexander, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
Guthery, Samuel, Oct. 1, 1785, Jno. Crawford, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1003.
Guthrey, Alexander, Jr., June 8, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
Guy, John, D., June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.

H

Hacker, John, Aug. 6, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Andrew Edwards, Hist. So. of Del.
Hackett, Abram, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Haig, George, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Hailey, Wm., June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Haine, B. W., Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
Hainley, Nicholas, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Dela. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
Hains, Cornelius, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
Hall, John, Feb. 23, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
Hall, John, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Hailey Pell, Hist. So. of Del.
Hall, Moses, Nov. 16, 1779, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1001.
Hall, William, June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Hamilton, David, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1004.
Hamilton, James, June 22, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 998.
Hamilton, John, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
Hana, John, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
Hanady, Sam'l., Nov. 18, 1782, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
Hanbey, Wm., Oct. 16, 1784, John James, N. C. Co., voucher, Richard Hanby, Hist. So. of Del.
Hanby, Richard, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., voucher, Isaac Grubb, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
Hanks, Joseph, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
Hanson, John, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1004.
Hanson, William, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.

- Harbett, Henry*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Harcourt, John*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Harcourt, Rich'd*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Harcourt, William*, Feb. 21, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Harcourt, William*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Hargadine, William*, Oct. 27, 1786, Nehemiah Tilton, Kent Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- Harman, Abr'm*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Hugh Eagleson, Hist. So. of Del.
- Harman, Jacob*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
- Harmon, John*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., voucher, Wm. McKinney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Harris, James*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Thos. Mulling, Hist. So. of Del.
- Harris, John*, Oct. 1st, 1784, Robt. Bryan & Thos. Duff, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Harris, Nicholas*, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Hart, Benjamin*, Feb. 20, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Hart, David*, c 1777, John Dichinson, Kent Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Hart, Samuel*, Feb. 20, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Hart, William*, Feb. 20, 1777, Caesar Rodney.
- Hartup, Thomas*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Patrick Lyons, Hist. So. of Del.
- Harvy, Andrew*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Del. Oath.
- Harvey, Alexander*, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan and Thos. Duff, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Hawking, James*, July 24, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Jon. Gallaway, Hist. So. of Del.
- Hays, John*, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
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- Hazard, John*, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Heath, Daniel Charles*, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Darrick Williams, Hist. So. of Del.
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- Helms, Elias*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hemings, James*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
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- Henesy, Patrick*, Aug. 1, 1778, Wm., Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Duncan Beard, Hist. So. of Del.
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- Hensley, Robert*, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., vouchers, John McKinly and Joseph Jackson, Hist. So. of Del.
- Herdman, John*, July 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
- Hern, George*, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan and Thos. Duff, N. C. Co., Del. Ar., Vol. II, p. 1002.

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- Heverin, Wm.*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Jacob Caulk, Hist. So. of Del.
- Hey, Robert*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hiar, John*, Sept. 2, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
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- Hill, Robt.*, Aug. 1, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Hist. So. of Del.
- Hill, Samuel*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Hinemon, James*, July 1, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Hinson, Timothy*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hinton, John*, July 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, James Donohow, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hissey, Thomas*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Charles Heath, Hist. So. of Del.
- Hoffman, Daniel*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hogg, Andrew*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
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- Holland, Abel*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Holland, John*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Hollett, Benjamin*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hollett, Pilchard*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hollingsworth, Thomas*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
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- Hood, Thos.*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Edward Martin, Hist. So. of Del.
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- Howel, David*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Howell, Hezekiah*, Feb. 23, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Howell, John*, Feb. 17, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 150.
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- Hunt, Charles*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. So. of Del.
- Hunt, Richard*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Hutchinson, Isaac*, Feb. 23, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Hutchinson, John*, Feb. 20, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
- Hutchinson, Jonathan*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Hutson, Charl.*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Edward Martin, Hist. So. of Del.
- Hyatt, Francis*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
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- Hyatt, Thomas*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, John Scott, Hist. So. of Del.

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Jack, Mathew, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Jackson, Hugh, July 31, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
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James, George, July 24, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jacob Caulk, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
James, Shem, June 30, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Jamisson, Richard, Aug. 10, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, page 995.
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Jinkens, Thos., June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
John, David, Aug. 19, 1778, Isaac Lewis, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 994.
John, Jehu, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Johns, Benja., June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Johns, Thomas, June 30, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Johnson, Humphrey, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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Jones, Charles, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Jones, Christopher, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Jones, Daniel, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Jones, Ebenezzar, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Hugh Eagleson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Jones, Enoch, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
Jones, Grijeth, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edw. Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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Jordan, Samuel, Oct. 19, 1784, John James, voucher, Jasper Beason, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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Kelley, Samuel, Oct. 2, 1780, Geo. Latimer, voucher, William Kennedy, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1001.
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- King, John*, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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Kirk, Caleb, Aug. 23, 1779, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jas. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
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Knox, Mathew, July 3, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.

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Lampy, Richard, Oct. 18, 1784, John James, voucher, John Curtis, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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Langley, John, Aug. 10, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
Laning, Stephen, Feb. 19, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
Lankersters, Jacob, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher Darrick Williams, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Lanning, Elijah, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
Latimer, Henry, Sept. 9, 1784, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
Latimer, James, June 13, 1778, Geo. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 999.
Lawrence, Benjn., Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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Lawson, Joseph, Oct. 1, 1779, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
Layerson, Joshua, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 997.
Lea, John, June 22, 1778, Geo. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 999.
Lee, Isaac, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Edward Martin, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Lee, Richard, June 27, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
Lefever, James, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., voucher Jno. Jaquet, Del. Arch., File 160.
Lego, Mark, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
Lemerick, James, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.

- Leonard, Henry*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher Wm. Hevrett, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Levis, John*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 1002.
- Levis, Lewis*, June 19, 1778, Peter Hyatt, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
- Levy, Moses*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- Levy, Samson*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- Lewis, Isaih*, June 30, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 998.
- Lickett, Joseph*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher Patrick Lyons, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Limcook, George*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
- Linard, Jacob*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jeremiah Burch, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Litman, Abram*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Little, Archibald*, June 22, 1778, Geo. Latimer, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 999.
- Littler, John*, c. 1778, Geo. Evans, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
- Littler, Thomas*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Littman, John*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Lloyd, Jacob*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Lockhart, Andrew*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Lodge, Samuel*, Oct. 1, 1784, Robt. Bryan, voucher John McKinly and Joseph Jackson, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Logan, Jesse*, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 998.
- Long, David*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Longfield, Mary*, Feb. 22, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Arch., File 160.
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- Looper, James*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher Jeremiah Burch, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Loughery, John*, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1004.
- Loughran, James*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Luff, Caleb*, c. 1777, John Dickinson, Kent Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- Lyle, James*, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
- Lynam, Philip*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Lyons, Patrick*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- McAilroy, John*, Oct. 4, 1782, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1002.
- McAllister, Christopher*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- McBride, Samuel*, Aug. 10, 1778, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
- McCahen, Andrew*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., American Jewish Hist. Soc. N. Y. City.
- McCain, James*, Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McCain, James*, Oct. 27, 1786, Nehemiah Tilton, Kent Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- McCallmont, David*, June 25, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 999.
- McCarmick, Arthur*, Aug. 17, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Jonathan Bathards, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McCay, Robert*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- McCay, Robert*, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, voucher, George Nixon, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
- McClay, William, Jr.*, June 30, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 998.
- McCleland, Thomas*, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
- McClellan, Jas.*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- McCloskey, Patrick*, Nov. 24, 1778, Geo. Evans, voucher, Sam'l. McClintock, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1000.
- McClure, John*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
- McClure, William*, Sept. 15, 1785, Jno. James, voucher Wm. Talley, Sr., N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1003.
- McCobery, Robert*, June 23, 1778, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
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- McCoy, Joseph*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McCracken, Robt.*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- McCrea, Thos.*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- McCrone, William*, Oct. 19, 1784, John James, voucher, David Huston, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McCrory, James*, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 995.
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- McDaniel, Alexander, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- McDonough, John, July 22, 1779, Peter Hyatt, voucher, Jas. McDonough and Sam'l. Adair, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
- McElwain, John, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McElwaine, Ferguson, Sept. 19, 1780, Geo. Latimer, voucher, John Agnew, N. C. Co., Vol. II, p. 1001.
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- McKann, James, Aug. 17, 1778, Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 997.
- McKannon, William, Jr., Capt., Sept. 1784, Geo. Craghead, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1003.
- McKean, Wm., June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McKee, Andrew, June 9, 1778, Evan Rice, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 995.
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- McKee, William, Oct. 2, 1780, Geo. Latimer, James Crossan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 1001.
- McKelvey, John, Oct. 24, 1778, Jas. Black, voucher, Henry Gun, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II.
- McKenney, Willm., Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc., New York City.
- McKeund, James, June 22, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- McKeund, John, July 31, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- McKinley, David, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
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- McLonen, Danl., Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, voucher, Isaac Grantham, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
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- McMurphy, Alexander, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 996.
- McMurphy, Archd., June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McNatt, John, Oct. 27, 1786, Nehemiah Tilton, Kent Co., Del. Arch., File 160.
- McNeal, Valentine, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McVay, John, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Captain Staats, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McVay, Owen, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, voucher, Darrick Williams, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- McWhounter, Hugh, June 29, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., Vol. II, p. 998.
- McWilliams, R. W., Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Arch., File 160.

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- Macay, Abner, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Harly Pell, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Macelroy, John, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
- Mackey, Abraham, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1004.
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- Maleston, Jno., Aug. 15, 1778, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.

- Mallter, John*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, John Scott, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Manlove, Thomas*, c. 1777, John Dickinson, Kent Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Marat, Joseph*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Marcer, William, Jr.*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Jacob Caulk, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- March, Wm. Truax*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Edw. Martin, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Marr, Thomas*, July 31, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Charles-Heath, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Marsellicott, Jacob*, Oct. 23, 1778, Henry Forster, N. C. Co., voucher, Joseph Aspril, Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1000.
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- Martin, Angie*, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1004.
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- Mat—, Jonathan*, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Abram Staats, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Mathews, John*, July 18, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Matson, Jonas*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Menlove, Jacob*, Aug. 8, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Wm. Williams, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Meredith, Hugh*, Oct. 27, 1786, Nehemiah Tilton, Kent Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Meredith, Wheeler*, Oct. 27, 1786, Nehemiah Tilton, Kent Co., Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Miller, William*, June 26, 1778, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 996.
- Miller, Enoch*, Aug. 7, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., voucher, Hugh Egleson, Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Miller, Hance*, July 1, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Miller, James*, July 1, 1778, Isaac Lewis, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 994.
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- Miller, Joseph*, June 16, 1778, Jas. Black, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 998.
- Miller, William*, Jan. 12, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Milligan, William*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Milnor, Jos.*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Minor, Lawrence*, Feb. 24, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Mitchel, James*, Aug. 19, 1778, Robt. Bryan, N. C. Co., Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc., New York City.
- Mitchell, John*, June 18, 1782, Wm. McClay, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 1004.
- Mitchell, Randle*, Feb. 8, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
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- Moore, Alexander*, Feb. 23, 1777, Caesar Rodney, Del. Archives, File 160.
- Moore, Ar.*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Moore, James*, June 29, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Moore, James*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
- Moore, James*, July 2, 1778, N. C. Co., Joshua Clayton, Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
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- Moore, John*, June 29, 1778, Thos. James, N. C. Co., Pencader Oath.
- Moore, John*, June 30, 1778, Wm. Allfree, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.
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- Moore, Peregon*, June 30, 1778, Joshua Clayton, N. C. Co., Del. Archives, Vol. II, p. 997.
- Moore, Richard*, Jan. 14, 1786, Jno. Lea, N. C. Co., Hist. Soc. of Del.

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CONSTITUTION HALL

Season 1941-42

1941

NOVEMBER

- 2—National Symphony Orchestra (Hans Kindler, Conductor).
- 5—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 11—Don Pasquale—Grand Opera.
- 13—The Barrere Trio.
- 14—National Geographic Society.
- 16—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 19—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 20—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 21—National Geographic Society.
- 23—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 25—Serge Rachmaninoff, Pianist.
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 28—National Geographic Society.
- 30—James Melton and Gladys Swarthout—Joint Recital.

DECEMBER

- 2—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 4—Jan Peerce and Frances Nash—Joint Recital.
- 5—National Geographic Society.
- 7—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
- 9—John Charles Thomas, Baritone.
- 12—National Geographic Society.
- 14—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 18—Martha Graham Dancers.

1942

JANUARY

- 2—National Geographic Society.
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 9—National Geographic Society.
- 11—Lily Pons, Coloratura.
- 13—Philadelphia Orchestra (Fritz Kreisler, Soloist).
- 16—National Geographic Society.
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 23—National Geographic Society.
- 27—Lauritz Melchior and Lotte Lehmann—Joint Recital.
- 30—National Geographic Society.

FEBRUARY

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 3—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone.
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 6—National Geographic Society.

FEBRUARY—Continued

- 8—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 10—Jascha Heifetz, Violinist.
- 13—National Geographic Society.
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 18—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 20—National Geographic Society.
- 23—George Washington University.
- 24—Vladimir Horowitz, Pianist.
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 27—National Geographic Society.

MARCH

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 3—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 6—National Geographic Society.
- 8—Yehudi Menuhin, Violinist.
- 11—Salvatore Baccaloni, Basso-Buffero
- 13—National Geographic Society.
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 17—Philadelphia Orchestra (Efram Zimbalist, Soloist).
- 20—National Geographic Society.
- 22—Jan Kiepura, Tenor.
- 24—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist.
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 27—National Geographic Society.
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra.
- 31—Boston Symphony Orchestra (Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor).

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- 14—Grace Moore, Soprano.
- 15—Philadelphia Orchestra.
- 19—D. A. R. Congress.
- 20—D. A. R. Congress.
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- 25—D. A. R. Congress.
- 26—Christian Science Lecture.
- 29—National Folk Festival.
- 30—National Folk Festival.

MAY

- 1—National Folk Festival
- 2—National Folk Festival.

JUNE

- 10—George Washington University.
- 11—Columbus University

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